

The Times

LOS ANGELES

XIVTH YEAR.—26 PAGES.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1894.—DOUBLE SHEET.

PER WEEK, 20c. PER MONTH, \$5. FIVE CENTS

AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER—

BEGINNING MONDAY, DEC. 24,

Engagement of ALEXANDER

SALVINI.

REPERTOIRE—

MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS....."RUY BLAS"
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS....."THREE GUARDSMEN"
FRIDAY NIGHT....."DON CESAR"
SATURDAY MATINEE....."FRIEND FRITZ"
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Advance sale of seats opens Friday morning. Applications by mail will receive attention in the order of their receipt.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER—

Under the direction of AL HAYMAN.
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SATURDAY MATINEE,
DECEMBER 20, 21 AND 22.

AMERICA'S GREATEST TRAGEDIAN!

Mr. Thomas Keene,

SUPPORTED BY AN
EXCELLENT COMPANY.

REPERTOIRE:

Thursday....."Hamlet"
Friday....."Othello"
Saturday....."Richard III"
Regular Prices—\$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.
Seats on sale Monday, 9 a.m.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Third St., Between Spring and Broadway.

EVERY AFTERNOON, From 1 to 5
EVERY EVENING, From 7:30 to 9:30.

OF COURSE YOU'VE HEARD OF
BUT HAVE YOU SEEN ME

I was born in the State of North Carolina in the year 1881,
and am now 13 years of age, and in the enjoyment of good
health, as I am happy and content, have no desire to change
my position in any way.

Millie Christine.



BURBANK THEATER—

FRED A. COOPER, Manager.

Week Commencing Sunday, Dec. 16.

TONIGHT—This Sunday Evening, Dec. 16.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE (By Request of THE

"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS."

WITH THE WEALTH OF SCENIC SPECTOR AND UNPARALLELED CAST.

Next week the theater will be closed, completely renovated and decorated; fitted
with storm doors and a steam heater, and reopened Sunday evening, Dec. 23,
with the magnificent Spectacular Production of the "LAKESIDE MASSACRE."

Reserved Seats on sale Thursday, Dec. 22, at 10 a.m.

UNITY CHURCH,

300 THIRD AND HILL STS.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 18 AND 19.

Wednesday Matinee at 2:30 p.m.

THE FAMOUS
"THE MOST MARVELOUS LIVING
GENIUS"
Reserved seats \$1.00 and 50c.
Seats on sale at the A. W. Berry Stationery Co., 120 S. Spring street on and after
Tuesday, Dec. 11.

IMPERIAL—

MAIN ST. BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND.

LOS ANGELES' POPULAR VAUDEVILLE HOUSE.

THIS EVENING AT 8

New Company
of Eastern Artists. ☆ Matinee Today at 2.
Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c. Coming—Big Holiday Surprises.

A Fine Marshall & Wendall

Upright Piano—\$150.00.

USED BUT LITTLE—CALL AND EXAMINE IT TODAY.

BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC COMPANY.
118-119 S. Spring st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

PIANOS THIS WEEK

Last De Kontaki Recital Wednesday evening.

Congregational Church—

COR. SIXTH AND HILL STREETS.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL—THE WOMAN'S ORCHESTRA OP. LOS ANGELES.

Under the direction of Mr. H. E. Hamilton.

MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1894. Tickets, 50c. Reserved seats 25c extra, to be obtained
at Blanchard-Fitzgerald Music Store after December 15.

ATHLETIC PARK—

Sunday, December 16, 1894, at 1 O'clock, Sharp.

GREAT 10 MILE MATCH RACE. ☆ Horses vs. Bicycle.

Military Band in Attendance. General Admission, 50c; Ladies 25c; Children 10c.

HOTELS—

Resorts and Cakes.

THE ABBOTSFORD INN—

Corner Eighth and Hope Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

Pre-eminently a most attractive, sunny and comfortable Tourist
Hotel. One hundred rooms, single or en suite.

ALL NEW AND MODERN APPOINTMENTS.

Incandescent light; steam radiator in EVERY ROOM. American Plan
Exclusively. By J. J. MARTIN & SON.

HOTEL NADEAU, European Plan.

NADEAU CAFE

200 elegantly furnished rooms, 40 suites with bath, supplied with all modern im-
provements. Rooms \$1 per day and upwards. NADEAU CAFE, C. E. AMIDON,
Manager, is the finest in the city; private dining and banquet rooms. Liberally
managed. H. W. CHASE & CO.

THE CALIFORNIA,

Formerly The Southern, Cor. of Second and Hill Streets.

Entire New Management.

The most elegant family hotel in the city. All modern conveniences: first-class in
all respects; suites with bath; cuisine unsurpassed; electric cars pass the door to
all parts of the city. SMITH & WYLLIE, Proprietors.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

215 Rooms; 75 Suites with Private Bathrooms.

POTTER & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

HOTEL FLORENCE

AMERICAN PLAN.

FLORENCE HEIGHTS. Finest view of city and ocean. Large, sunny
rooms, spacious courts and parks. Three minutes from Postoffice.
For information apply to
A. H. FULTON, 214 W. 7th St.,
(Formerly Manager Redondo Beach Hotel).

NOTE: ARCADIA

SANTA MONICA. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FAVOR-
ITE. The summer and winter resort. OFFERS SPECIAL RE-
DUCTION RATES FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS. The matchless reputation of the table
will be maintained; surf bathing delightful; hot salt water baths a special feature.
30 minutes ride from Los Angeles; visitors will be shown over the house and sub-
stantial reduction in rates quoted. S. REINHART, Proprietor.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

The Times

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS BRIEFED.

BY TELEGRAPH: The Republi-

can State Central Committee makes

arrangements carry the gubernator-

ial contest to the Legislature; Mr.

Estee makes a speech in which he

says he was sold out by his own

party because he wasn't American

enough—Andy Bowen, the pris-

fighter, dies from the result of his in-

juries; what the press, pugilists and

officials say of the affair; "Kid" La-

vigne and the accessories admitted

to bail—The Denver laborites reject

the "political programme;" crushing

blow for the Socialist element—The

Committee on Banking and Currency

decides to report Carlisle's bill to

the House; the hearing yesterday—A

slap at Emperor William; the So-

cialists will not be punished for re-

fusing to cheer for him—Seely, the

defaulter, placed in jail at New York;

he says that he was relieved in mind

when apprehended—A great railroad

scheme; Maj. McNeill seeks to have

the Union Pacific branches placed

under separate receiverships—An

Italian blows up a hotel with dynam-

ite because the landlord wouldn't

love him.

Dispatches were also received from

New York, Washington, Chicago,

Berlin, London, Constantinople, San

Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Santa

Rosa, Astoria, Or.; Phoenix, Ariz.;

and other places.

THE CITY.

Alva Johnson, the self-confessed

train-robbler, sentenced to life impris-

onment—The bond election ordinance

voted by the Mayor; His Honor

gives his reasons at length—Second

trial of Patterson, the A. E. U. en-

gineer for attempted murder commen-

ced—Meeting of the Police Com-

missioners; the Senate saloon matter

and other business—Doings in so-

ciety circles.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

San Bernardino Sunday-closing or-

dinances sustained by the Superior

Court—Race-horse gossip from Santa

Ana; Bliffwood will not wear again

this year—Services at Pasadena.

continue his good work at Pasadena.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Southern California: Gener-

ally fair, except showers tonight

along the northern coast; nearly sta-

tionary temperature; winds generally

easterly.

TURN ABOUT.

Rev. Haney Deserted by the Female

with Whom He Fleed.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A morning paper

says that Rev. Haney, ex-pastor

of the Lake-avenue Church, who deserted

his wife and children and eloped with Mrs.

George W. Brandt, has in turn been de-

serted by the woman. It is asserted that

the pair separated in Cincinnati, after a

stormy interview between the guilty

couple, and a man named Huttig of Mus-

catine, a brother of Mrs. Brandt. Con-

tinuing the paper says:

"Mrs. Brandt returned to Chicago, last

Thursday night, for a final leave-taking

of her children and last night left the

city alone. She was accompanied to the

train by Brandt, who purchased her a

ticket to an Eastern seaport, from where,

it is said, she will take a steamer to

Europe. Those who saw the parting say

it was a tearful one. Where Haney

has gone is beyond the knowledge of his

friends in this city."

A BANK SWINDLER.

Detectives in Pursuit of a Man with

Many Pseudonyms.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), Dec. 15.—A clever

swindler, who, during the past week, has

succeeded in defrauding three local banks,

boarded a train for Omaha, yesterday

afternoon; just before his rascality be-

came known.

Under the names of A. S. Denton, E. C.

Coulton and A. H. Davis, he started

with small accounts in the Central American

Central Savings and State National banks.

He claimed to be in the commission

business, and on the strength of the

deposits, put several drafts into the banks

NO DESPOTISM.

William Gets a Slap in the Face.

It is No Crime Not to Cheer Him.

The Reichstag Votes not to Punish the Bocalitrant Socialists.

His Imperial Highness Drops a Hint to His Troops to be Ready—Public Confidence in Hohenzollern is Shaken.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—(By Atlantic Cable.

Associated Press Copyright, 1894.) Before

the Reichstag voted this afternoon on the

application of the Public Prosecutor for

permission to punish the Socialist mem-

bers who, on Tuesday, a week ago, on the

opening of the Reichstag, refused to rise

and cheer for the Emperor, the universal

opinion was that the government had

made a serious mistake in demanding that

the Reichstag force its constitutional pre-

rogatives and authorize that judicial pun-

ishment of Liebknecht and the other So-

cialists on the charge of lese majeste.

It was known on every side that the ad-

verse decision of the Reichstag Committee

to which the matter was referred, had a

treasonable influence upon the members,

and therefore nobody was surprised when

the Reichstag adopted, by a vote of 188

to 58, the report of the committee recom-

ending that permission be not granted to

the Public Prosecutor to take action

against the Socialists.

The significance of this decision can

hardly be overrated, as it is not merely

a defeat of the government proposal, but

a distinct rebuff for the Emperor him-

self, as it is an open secret that he was

the author of this attempt to make the

Reichstag surrender one of its privileges.

What the Emperor will do, in view of this

most, also in the face, is a question

which the people are asking themselves.

His well-known obstinacy of character

gives promise that he will not sit quietly

by, under this reverse, and a remark

was made to the King of the an-

timated "after-dinner" conversation at the

officer's mess of the King's Regiment, at

Ulm, during his stay at Hanover, in

the middle of the week, is attracting at-

tention. His Majesty said: "Dark days

are at hand, and I hope all of my officers

will meet them undauntedly."

The fact that the demand for prosecution

of the Socialists emanated from the Em-

peror has also had a most unfavorable

effect in Germany, and has greatly weak-

ened popular confidence both in the new

Emperor and in the independence of the

Chancellor, whose first appearance in the

Reichstag, in his role as a more mas-

terly great of the despotism, at the

disappointment. It is true that quite

great was expected of him, but the

mechanical, unimpressive fashion in which

he read his speech, sheet by sheet, had

a most depressing effect even on the Con-

servatives, while the somewhat condition-

ally remarks, he was not called to discus-

stag today during important debates, were

making allowances for the fact that he is

somehow indisposed, was in no way cal-

culation to enhance his prestige. The im-

pression now prevails that the Hohenzol-

lerna regime will be short-lived unless the

Chancellor quickly recovers from the

present situation than this big

debate, however, was disappointing

to those who expected a sensation. After

Raren had spoken in defense of the com-

mittee's report, Hohenzollern arose and

said that he was not called to discus-

stag today during important debates, were

making allowances for the fact that he is

somehow indisposed, was in no way cal-

culation to enhance his prestige. The im-

HIS DEATH BLOW

Andy Bowen, the Pugilist, is a Corpse.

"Kid" Lavigne and Others Who Participated in the Fight Appear in Court.

Joe Jones Injured at Bay District. Scheffer Issues a Challenge—The Chicago Football Players.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Andy Bowen, who was defeated in the Auditorium last night by "Kid" Lavigne, was taken to the hospital this morning, from the effects of the punishment. The blow which sent Bowen down was not one of extraordinary force, and was delivered at short range. He was so weak as to be unable to make resistance, and, falling directly backward, his head struck the unupholstered floor with tremendous force. The doctor said that striking his head upon the floor produced a contusion of the brain.

Capt. Williams of the Auditorium said today that the club did not intend to violate any law, and, until the unfortunate affair of last night was fully investigated, they would go no further with glove contests. The Dempsey-Ryan fight has been delayed off.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Charges were made early against the participants in last night's fight. As soon as the news of Bowen's death became generally known, reports of all kinds began to gather about the second Recorder's court, for it supposed if there were any arrests and arrangements they would be made before Judge Aucoin. By noon the large crowd had assembled and the courtroom was filled. Lavigne was the principal in the case, and was arraigned along with his manager, Sam Fitzpatrick, Jim Hall and Martin Murphy, his seconds, and Billy McCarthy, Albert Fitzpatrick, Billy Laybourne, Bowen's seconds, George Condit, Lavigne's time-keeper, and Prof. John Duffey, the referee.

Lavigne was charged with murder, the others being charged as accessories to the act. Sgt. McCabe made the affidavits against them and when they were all arraigned Judge Aucoin placed Lavigne under \$10,000 bonds, and the others under \$500 bonds each. Lavigne wore a sour look. Guillaume went on the bonds of Duffy and Fitzpatrick for \$5000 each, and they were released. The bonds of Billy Laybourne, Bowen's seconds, and Billy McCarthy, Sam Fitzpatrick and Martin Murphy.

Lavigne was asked regarding the death of Bowen and the arrest of the participants in the fight. "I regret it very much, indeed," he replied. "Bowen was a good fighter and one of the greatest I have ever seen. He was a great justice to me, however, to say that the knock-out I gave Bowen caused his death. That blow was hardly a lick at all. It was the force of the fall which killed Bowen. The 'Saginaw Kid' is a very affectionate soul and he spoke often of the grief his arrest would cause his mother. Billy Duffy said that the affair would come near killing prize-fighting in New Orleans. January 2 was set by Judge Aucoin for the hearing.

AT THE DEAD MAN'S HOME.

NEW ORLEANS.—On the gatepost of a modest little cottage on Thalia street hangs a streamer of crepe, announcing to the passers-by that some one had been called by the angel of death. Beyond the portal, in a prettily-furnished room, lies all that is mortal of Andy Bowen, the best light-weight the South has ever produced, and one of the pluckiest fighters who ever entered a ring. The body of the dead pugilist lies in a casket in a room which was formerly a study, and the interior is quietly, but neatly furnished. The dead pugilist had been married for several years, and, despite his habits, and had surrounded himself with all the comforts of life.

His wife was waiting for him to return from the fight, hopeful that he would come to her victorious, and some idea may be formed of the shock to her nerves when he was borne in on a stretcher, all but dead. But she bore bravely under the strain, and with the devotion that had always marked her conduct toward him, she helped the physicians and friends, who came from all sides, to make the sorely-wounded pugilist as comfortable as possible under the tragic circumstances. The physicians who had been called into Bowen's room at the club, accompanied him home, and reinforced by the family physician, remained with him till the end. The coroner's jury declared the cause of death was due to concussion of the brain, but failed to determine whether it was produced by Lavigne's blow, or by Bowen's head striking the floor. The legal proceedings, in connection with the fatal fight, have hardly terminated yet. The jury, it is thought, will take the matter up on Monday, and the State attorneys, for their part, will press to a conclusion the suit against the Olympic club, in which the legality of these glove contests is involved.

Andy Bowen died this morning at 7:05 o'clock, while Father Delaney was praying over him. He remained unconscious from the time he was taken home, and was conveyed from his dressing-room at the club to his home on Thalia street, near Magazine.

When the men faced each other for the eighteen round it was apparent that the end of the fight was near. Bowen had received so many hard right-handers over the heart, that he was weak and groggy when he left his corner. He was made, however, and walked mechanically toward his strong adversary.

Lavigne opened with a jab on the back and that blow was not a particularly hard one, but it brought a look of anguish to the face of the thoroughly-beaten little man. His mouth was variably open, while his eyes were a wild, frightened look. His cheeks were bruised and swollen and his lips were puffed out. The cut over the left eye was the only color in his pallid face. His breath was coming in short sobs, and, after breathing for a moment he would catch his breath. With wonderful gameness he would lean from the shower of blows rained upon him, and although his strength was waning, he tried bravely to fight back every time the victor came close enough. Lavigne knew that he could dodge the blows thus attempted, or let them land harmlessly on him. He was landing on the local man at will. Bowen was leaning to the ropes in a helpless condition and was trying to clinch. Lavigne landed his left over the heart and, opening with his right, landed a blow on the angle of the jaw. Bowen fell back like a felled tree and his head struck the floor heavily. Lavigne walked to his corner, while Duffy counted the ten seconds. The beaten man was picked up limp, and to all appearances lifeless, by his handlers and was carried to his dressing-room.

Concerning Bowen's injuries, the Times-Democrat says: "The blow which sent Bowen down was not one of extraordinary force, but it was delivered at very short range. He was so weak as to be unable to make resistance, and, falling directly over backward, the back of his head struck the unupholstered floor of the stage upon which he had been fighting with such tremendous force that it sounded as if the floor had been heavily hit with an ax. When Hall and Fitzpatrick fought in the same arena, the floor was thickly covered with padding, over which a sheet of canvas had been tightly stretched. Last

night, for some unexplained reason, this padding had been removed, and the canvas had been stretched over the bare boards of the stage. The result was that when Fitzpatrick knocked out Hall, there appears to be little doubt that Hall would have been fatally injured, and with such a circumstance fresh in their memory, it appears almost unaccountable that the members of the club should have taken such a risk as that to be incurred by permitting men to fight on an unupholstered floor. The doctors who were in attendance on Bowen last night said that it was not the blow that had done the mischief, but the striking of his head on the floor which had produced concussion of the brain."

MAYOR FITZPATRICK PERTURBED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Mayor Fitzpatrick was a witness to a fight last night, and was much concerned as to Bowen's condition after he had been carried from the ring side. The Mayor granted a permit for the contest and was anxious that the Mayor went home expecting to learn this morning that no serious consequences were the result. The Mayor was shocked when the news was conveyed to him that Bowen was dead.

The first act of the Mayor, after reaching his office today was to revoke the permit for the fight, and to this end, which was to have taken place tonight, the Auditorium Club had, however, already declared the fight off. In speaking of the fight, the Mayor said: "I do not know what the effect of the death of Bowen will be on pugilism in the future. A material point, I should say, would be the actual cause of death which will be decided at the autopsy. If death was caused by the blow which was given, then the sport is fatal, but if death resulted from Bowen's head striking the floor, then death was attributable to a circumstance which can be avoided in the future and the sport is not fatal. I have revoked the permit in order to remove any possibility of a repetition of last night's accident."

THE FIGHT THAT WILL NOT COME OFF.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Jack Dempsey said last night that, by being Bowen's second and showing himself publicly, he gave Ryan's camp a great advantage, but he never had more confidence in himself as the only thing against him, although he does not show it. Ryan was largely the favorite, and was in fine shape. Ryan, accompanied by his manager, Sam Fitzpatrick, and his seconds, and Choyank, who will give an entertainment Monday night. Ryan said that he was a good thing for him that the fight did not come off, but he was not sure that he would not have been killed by Ryan's bare knuckles, but Ryan denied.

CORBETT ON METHODS.

DALLAS (Tex.), Dec. 15.—James J. Corbett, who is in this city, was asked his opinion of the killing of Bowen in the New Orleans prize-fight. "I am not a pugilist," he said, "but I read the account of the fight in this morning's newspapers, but had not heard of his death. I was hoping that the fight would be unfounded. As to the blow, I do not know what kind of one Lavigne used, but it must have been a terrible one. It will hurt pugilism, and makes me more anxious than ever to get out of the business."

"Do you not believe the 'refined' so-called contests of recent years under Queensberry rules, as compared with the old-time London-style rules with bare knuckles on the turf, are subjected to doubt in light of the various fatalities and serious injuries that have taken place?" "No, I don't. The many fatalities that have taken place cannot, I believe, be ascribed to the style of fighting, but to men that use it. In these days men train more and more under London-style rules, and in every respect more skillful and scientific than they were in the days when the London prize-ring rules were in vogue. The reason why many accidents attend boxing in these days is that the boxers pick out vital spots on which to strike, and with added skill are able to reach their aim more often. The boxers of today are more scientific than those of former days, and to this alone may be charged most of the accidents. The more brutal than those of the London prize-ring rules. London rules permit a man to knock his antagonist and then jump on him after he is down."

"No, I don't believe that there can be any comparison between the two methods of fighting."

HOW FITZSIMMONS REGARDS IT.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Dec. 15.—Bob Fitzsimmons, when seen tonight and asked his opinion of the Lavigne-Bowen fatal bout, said: "I have nothing to say further than that I regard the affair as very sad and unfortunate. I don't believe Lavigne killed Bowen. His death was caused by his head violently striking the pine floor of the ring."

"Will the termination of the fight affect your mill with Corbett?" was asked.

"In the least. The adverse public opinion will do out after a while and every opinion will go on as heretofore."

When asked Corbett's statement that he was disgusted with the business and wanted to retire, Fitzsimmons replied: "Well, he has a chance to do so."

WILL STOP BOXING CONTESTS TEMPORARILY.

URBANA (O.), Dec. 15.—John L. Sullivan was seen at the Madison Square Theater, where the Chicago company appeared tonight. He said that the blow on Bowen's jaw could not have resulted in death, but that he struck on the back of his head with such force as to cause the brain to be shaken. The death of Con Rordan and Bowen following the fight was soon what he believed, a tendency to stop boxing contests. Then, too, the death of Bowen and these contests will be resumed.

Sullivan has been deeply concerned for Jack Dempsey during the day, and very anxious that he should win.

SCHAEFER'S OFFER.

He Will Meet any Billiard Player in the World.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The man who will wear the colors of the University of Chicago at San Francisco were announced by Prof. Stagg last night. They are: Gale, left end; Knapp, right tackle; Rumbolt, right guard; Wyant, center; Allen, right guard; Roby, right tackle; Lamey, right end; Hering, quarterback; Ewing, or Coy, left half; Nichols, right half; Herberich, full back. The substitutes are: Black, McCaskill, Garry and Tucker. Black and McCaskill will substitute as guards, Garry as half-back and Tucker as full back.

THE HOODOO ABOARD.

Horses Fall at Bay District—Eddie Jones' Leg Broken.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—There was another chapter of accidents at the track today. In the first race Jack Johnson, ridden by Chevalier, was winning when he fell near the wire, the same as yesterday. Chevalier was not hurt. Balgown was started for the first time here and broke down. In the second race Queen of Scots, ridden by Eddie Jones, fell in the same place as Jack Johnson. The horse rolled on Jones and broke the boy's leg. Favorites won the last three races.

One mile and a half, steeplechase. Floodmore won, Ingot second, Jim Norvall third; time 2:26.

Five furlongs, selling: Conde won, Gold Bug second, Lawver third; time 1:09 1/2.

Madison Results.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile: Little Nell won, Helen second, Lucille third; time 0:29 1/2.

Five furlongs: Nanola won, Peralga second, Jim Dunn third; time 1:06 1/2.

Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile: Clue won, Russell Grey second, Liberty Bell third; time 1:27.

One mile: Ballardina won, Little George second, St. Leo third; time 1:48.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile: St. Augustine won, Ricardo second, Hart Wallace third; time 1:12.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—The track was fast.

Six furlongs: Metropole won, Black Satin second, Black Jack third; time 1:28 1/2.

Five furlongs: Frank Gayle won, Bessie Nicholas second, Kingbird third; time 1:04 1/2.

Six and a half furlongs: Longbrook won, Panway second, Bob Holman third; time 1:24 1/2.

Traction Handicap, \$1000 guaranteed to winner for all ages, one mile and a sixteenth: Clementine won, Melody second, Wabatcha third; time 1:48.

One mile: Blacktrap won, Uncle Frank second, Footstrapper third; time 1:43 1/2.

Dunraven's Terms.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—In reply to a cable sent to the New York Yacht Club, Secretary Canfield of that organization called a reply that there would be a meeting of the Committee Monday to consider Dunraven's terms.

A GREAT SCHEME.

MAJ. McNEILL'S NORTHWESTERN SYSTEM.

United Pacific Officials Say He Is Trying to Lope Off One of Their Branch Lines—Other News.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The Herald says that a sensational railroad combine is concealed behind the attempt of the branch lines of the Union Pacific to secure separate receiverships. Should the attempt be successful, and separate receivers be appointed for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, an independent system will be established.

The plan is to combine the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, an independent system, and secure a California outlet by extending the branch now ending at Frisco, Utah. This would require the building of about 400 miles of new track if the branch was extended to San Francisco.

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY.

OMAHA, Dec. 15.—The sensational story published in Chicago this morning relative to a combination being concealed behind the attempt of the branch lines of the Union Pacific to secure separate receiverships, this is the phase of the matter as secured at Union Pacific headquarters to day and turns out to be more idle rumor and not at all authentic.

For some time past it has been the ambition of Receiver McNeill of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to bring about a separate receivership for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, which are now operated by Receivers Clark, Mink, Anderson, Doane and Condit of the Union Pacific, under directions of the Circuit Court, although the accounts are kept separate from the other portions of the Union Pacific system.

But the scheme was not to end here. A California outlet was to be secured by extending the branch, now terminating at San Francisco, for a distance of 400 miles, thus giving the company a through line from Huntington to the coast via Portland. For months this has been a waking and sleeping dream of McNeill, but when he broached the subject of an independent line to Boiseval, who has large interests in both properties, it is understood that gentleman told the Navigation Company's receiver that he was entirely satisfied to have the management of the line in the control of the present receivers.

This, however, has not deterred McNeill from going ahead with his proposition to secure the appointment of new receivers for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, which is the key to the Northwest system, and receivers who would be inimical to the interests of the Union Pacific Company, and who would assist in the disintegration of the overland property.

While the officials at headquarters would not talk in detail about the story from Chicago, they intimated that for several months past they had intimated that such a scheme was talked about, but placed no credence in the rumor. Judge Thurston, who returned from Chicago this morning, said, in reply to a question, that the scheme of disintegration, originated from interests hostile to the Union Pacific. He had heard the matter talked of for some time, but thought that there was absolutely nothing in the story. He placed little credence in the assertion that any such combination was likely to effect a change in view of the fact that the stockholders of the property seemed satisfied with the management of the property.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC CUT.

A notice was posted in the Southern Pacific roundhouse in this city yesterday stating that the wages of engineers and firemen on the various western divisions of the Southern Pacific system had been, with a few exceptions, reduced. The reduction was to take effect immediately. The salaries in the new schedule are 20 per cent. less than those in the old one.

A BILL BY MR. CAMINETTI.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Caminetti has introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the Pacific Railroad laws to the effect that in the event of a failure of either of the companies which received aid in the construction from the government to pay the debt due the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury shall take immediate possession of the road and make arrangements with the holders of prior liens for an extension of their bonds for a period of twenty years. After this the government is to assume the management of the road and conduct its business.

The bill contains a specific declaration that it is not the object of the United States to enter into the railroad transportation business, and means is provided for gradually withdrawing the train service from the public use. The bill also requires the President to collect any funds of any of these roads from any individual or corporation who may or who may not have diverted them contrary to law with the view of securing their recovery.

JAWBONES AT WORK

United Labor is Somewhat Disunited.

Plank Ten is a Bone of Contentment in the Denver Labor Convention.

Delegates Who Had Out Their Wisdom Teeth and Would Not Bite at the Socialist Plank—Platform Rejected.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

DENVER, Dec. 15.—The discussion on Plank 10 in the political platform, the Socialist plank, was resumed in the convention of the American Federation of Labor this forenoon. Delegate Lloyd of Boston moved to re-refer the plank to a subordinate union.

Patrick McFadden, secretary of the Miners' union, said that he was willing to take such action. He was instructed to vote for the plank, but he hoped that if it was voted upon, it would be defeated, "because," he said, "our side can accept the plank good-naturedly and, from the displays in the convention, I doubt if the other side can."

Treasurer Lemmon supported Lloyd's motion on the ground that the vote of many unions on the platform was not a representative one.

P. J. McGuire made a strong argument against re-referring. He said the question had made trouble enough in the union. He was once a Socialist, but had become convinced of the folly of the idea.

Morgan said that McGuire had reflected upon himself. He said he got his first lesson in Socialism from McGuire when he was organized for the Socialist Labor Party. "He was in rage," said Morgan; "I was ashamed of his personal appearance."

Amid cries of "Shame," he was called to order by the chairman, who said that he had forfeited the floor. Morgan appealed from the decision. The chair was sustained.

Delegate Pomroy made a vigorous address against Socialism. He said that the great need of this day was the abolition of that un-American organization, the I. O. O. F., which strongly advocated the single-tax theory.

Delegate Daley of the Lesters' Union announced that, although he was instructed by his union to vote for the "political program" entirely, the delegates of the preamble he considered released him from the obligation and he would vote against Plank 10.

Delegate Patrick McBride asked the question: "Considering that national delegations have individual autonomy, can a platform be adopted by the union to vote for the plank against the wishes of their members?"

The chair asked time to consider the question.

D. Mahon of the Street-Railway Employees stated that, although he had been instructed to vote for the plank, he should vote against it. He was a Socialist, but turned out to be more of a laborer than anybody's throat and he objected to having his union torn up for the next two years by a useless discussion.

Lee M. Hart of the Stage Employees Alliance announced that Plank No. 10 was adopted by his union without withdrawal from the federation.

The Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is a part of the federation, though presumed to be observed by the integral unions, could not be made obligatory.

Lloyd, who introduced the motion to re-refer, reviewed trade unionism in England. He said: "When American workmen have secured the right to organize, they exist in England they may begin to talk of a co-operative commonwealth."

He referred in detail to the co-operative institution of the United States, and the introduction of Plank 10 into the platform of the trades unions would drive away much of their support.

Coburn of Denver, in favor of the free land amendment which he said was the doctrine of philosophic anarchy. At 12:45 o'clock the convention adjourned for noon.

When the afternoon session opened the charges preferred against President Gompers by the German Workers' Union No. 1 and the Bartons of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, New York, regarding the use of a non-union hall in New York for a dinner to John Burns and Holmes on December 7 last were read.

After hearing the evidence in the case the convention, without one dissenting voice, sustained President Gompers. In his defense he reviewed the charges against him for the dinner to John Burns and Holmes on December 7 last.

The proposition of the government to establish a savings bank, in connection with the Postoffice Department, was rejected by a large majority, and the question then returned on the substitute for Plank No. 4, providing for the abolition of the land-monopoly ownership, and substituting occupancy and improvement as the only guarantee of title, and it was adopted. A plank was adopted, favoring the repeal of the national conspiracy laws.

Delegate Morgan offered an additional plank, providing for the private and corporate ownership of all means of production and distribution by the people to the affiliated organizations to be again voted upon, and it was lost.

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John Burns was introduced, and, in a brief speech, bade the delegates of the convention a formal good-bye. He gave the federation a word of advice, and urged the elimination of all men who were not members in actual trades, and duly-accredited delegates. He stated that the federation would put into book form his impressions of the labor movement in America. He continued:

"The responsibility of the labor leaders in the future is greater than ever confronted the labor leaders in the Old World. The darkest night, remember, always precedes the dawn of day. One approach the nomination of men with a little more tact than has been exhibited in the past."

Mrs. Eva C. Higgins, of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, extended the greeting of the national convention of the United Federation of Labor to the American Federation of Labor. She appealed for some expression against the liquor traffic.

A resolution introduced and amended that the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor be removed from New York was adopted. The following places were nominated: Washington, Detroit, Indianapolis, Brooklyn and Louisville. Before the vote was taken, the convention adjourned until Monday morning at Washington and Indianapolis are the leading contestants.

A Postponed Race.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.—The Joe McDonough race match set for today was postponed until next week, because of rain. The day on which the race will come off has not yet been decided upon.

Blue-eyed Indians.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.) Red-haired negroes are scarce enough, but an equally curious freak of nature is seen in the Griggs Indians near the City of Mexico. They are light complexioned and the majority have blue eyes and light hair. They dress principally in two shades of blue and their clothing is good and well made and generally ornamented with the head and silk embroidery of which the Indians are so fond. Their houses are better built and furnished than is usual among Indians, and many have pianos and other musical instruments, upon which they play with considerable skill. These Griggs have no commercial or social connections with other tribes, holding aloof from even those who live at the base of the mountain on which their village is situated. They raise their own food, do their own manufacturing, have their own schools, churches and social institutions, and seldom or never marry outside their own tribe. There is said to be another tribe of fair-haired Indians, who have the appearance of Germans, living in the Sierra Madre Mountains in the State of Durango.

One Item of Expense.

(American Economist.) The addition of \$100,000,000 to the national debt within ten months is a fair sample of a free-trade "object lesson." It is "a condition" that confuses the people, not "a theory." This addition of debt during ten months of free-trade administration is at the rate of \$10,000,000 a month. It has cost the country \$23,333 during each and every one of the three days in these ten months to pay for the privilege of threatening protection. It has cost \$13,000 every hour of the ten months; it has cost over \$230 every minute; it has cost the country almost \$4 during every second of the ten months. This is only the cost to the people, as represented by the actual increase in the national debt in the sum of almost \$4 during every second of the ten months; over \$230 during every minute, \$13,000 every hour, and \$23,333 every day of that time. The cost of a course of lectures delivered by a Buffalo lawyer and a West Virginia college professor is certainly considerably more than it is worth, and very much more than the present generation of people will ever pay again.

It is Sometimes So.

(Washington Star.) "I spoke yer husband'll have more time ter tend ter the farm now," said the neighbor who had just dropped in. "That's one consolation, even if he is defeated."

"No," replied the candidate's wife. "I thort that way at first. But Hiram says that explainin' how he appened ter get Hiram to take a heap more of his time than the duties of the office would."

(Fresno Republican.) One of the most disappointing features of President Cleveland's message was his failure to make any suggestions to Congress regarding the Nicaragua Canal. It is to be hoped that Congress will see the question in a different light, and will decline to be guided by the silence of the chief executive.

TRY IT!—Hold the edge of a common visiting card to the light so that no shadow will fall on either side; then hold your nose to the card and you will find it is a fair man to swallow one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pills.

IT'S EASILY SWALLOWED.—One of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pills. These little Pills are as effective as the best liver pills, and are easier to get down and more pleasant to take than any other.

The fact is, Dr. Pierce's sugar-coated Pills are better in almost every respect. They act in a mild, easy and natural way. An absolute cure for Constipation, Bile, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Sick and Bilious Headaches, For Nervous Disorders arising from weak stomach, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, they are guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money is returned. Why are they not the cheapest pill for you to buy?

1125 THE WINNER 1125

Well! Well! Well!

Here we are again. This week we will give you something that will make you think of us

At Breakfast Time

At least, for several weeks. The prize will be a pair of Dold's fine

Sugar Cured Hams,

The largest and best the market affords. Drawing Saturday evening, Dec. 22, as usual. A ticket with every

\$1.00 worth

Purchased. Ticket No. 1125 draws the pair

Out Glass Vases

The holder please indorse name and address on back of ticket and send to us.

The Perfect Fitting Shoe Co.

1125 THE WINNER 1125

Burns. FOR MAN Bruises

MUSTANG LINIMENT

Rheumatism. AND BEAST. Stiff Joints

DO YOU KEEP HENS?

STURTEVANT'S IMPROVED Egg Food

C. LAUX CO., Druggists,

CUT PRICES ON ALL PATENT MEDICINES.

CANCER AND TUMORS CURED

What Will I Buy

For a Christmas present for a gentleman? The question is often asked.

Let Us Suggest

A few things for your approval

A box of Handkerchiefs

A box of Socks

A pair of Suspenders</

FROM ZONE TO ZONE

The American Expedition to Patagonia.

Torin, Sonora, and its Mexican and Yaqui Inhabitants.

Postmaster Who Weighs Letters for Los Estados Unidos on His Grocery Scales—Other Notes of Interest.

LETTER XIII.

CAMP ON RIO YAQUI (Mexico), Dec. 15, 1894.—(Special Correspondence.) Torin boasts of 500 inhabitants exclusive of Mexican soldiers stationed there. It is located on the west bank of the Rio Yaqui, about thirty miles above its mouth. The houses are built of rough mesquite posts set in the ground supporting a roof of bamboo poles upon which are laid willow brush covered with adobe clay. The walls are of bamboo cane poles placed close together in upright position. Occasionally slender willow takes the place of



Torin, Sonora.

bamboo, and in instances the walls are plastered with adobe clay both inside and out to keep the wind away, but the plastered houses belong to the better class of citizens. In instances we find walls of adobe brick, indicating the wealth of a retired ranchero, or of a successful merchant.

They never build a second story to their houses. Only the wealthy have brick floors. The ground in the floor is prevented from arising in it is occasionally flooded with a few pails of water, which the soil absorbs, leaving the surface hard and smooth. Such as can afford the luxury sleep on canvas cots, but the rule is to spread their blankets upon the ground. In rare cases beds, chests, chairs and tables are among the household effects of the Mexican, and wealth is suggested. Instead of chairs stools are constructed by lashing the ends of sticks to hoops with thongs and stretching raw hide over the top for a seat. Were the other covered in like manner it would look like a drum.

Very few families have cooking stoves. Walls of adobe are built in length are built about five inches high and twelve inches apart, between which the fire is built and over which the cooking is done, the smoke suffices to pass through the crevices in the walls of the house. Mosquitoes keep at a distance while cooking is going on. Beans and tortillas are cooked. Tortillas are made of corn or wheat ground upon the metate stone. The tortilla when done is thin. Soda and baking powder are not in use. Drinking water is kept in an olla (jar), a round earthen pot in the shape of an egg, open at the small end, which is the upper end. The olla is placed between three forked limbs of a tree that has been selected and cut for that purpose, the stem imbedded in the ground. This vessel is of burned clay and porous. The water filters slowly through it and is caught in an earthen pot of finer material. Sometimes the olla is covered with thick cloth upon which water is dashed, the evaporation cooling the water in the vessel.

The Mexican women are expert in carrying water on the head. They balance an olla holding gallons of water upon the head with grace and ease, carrying it without the aid of the hand. This seems to be quite difficult on account of the egg-shaped bottom of the vessel.

The postoffice regulations in interior towns like Torin are peculiar. It is a tedious difficulty for the uninitiated to find the postoffice. No sign is to be seen. Inquiry brought out the information that the postoffice was in Senor Martinez's store, but life being so brief, and full of harassing duties, the Mexican had not the heart to impose upon himself such additional duties as were involved in a statement setting forth such facts as comprehended the locality of



Senor Martinez's store. Although the resemblance is marked, the natives are not at all alike. Another was found kindly pointed with his thumb over his left shoulder in the direction of the locality sought, and granted intelligently. Upon entering we looked for a visible sign of a postoffice. To our untutored vision no such sign was seen. Upon rough-hewn shelves were placed bottles in line of battle flanked right and left by larger and labeled "Mescal"—whisky. A light-complexioned Mexican, having more than the usual glimmer of intelligence mixed up in his countenance, was seated behind the counter, looking at me with a pair of blue eyes over silver-mounted spectacles. Thinking that he might be English I addressed him in that language.

"Will you kindly tell me, sir, where I may find the postoffice?"

He replied in Spanish that he did not understand English. I then put the question in Spanish. A moment later a rainbow appeared above each of his eyes and a smile gathered in the puckers at the corner of his mouth, but a moment afterwards they disappeared. I must just then have occurred to him that he was an official. Calmly surveying the walls to my left and rear, he startled me by the announcement that "I was in the postoffice, and that he was the postmaster."

In response to my inquiry as to whether there were any letters for me he took from an open box under the counter bundles of letters and papers and placed them before me, informing me that they were there, and for me to look them over. I took mine, and the postmaster returned the remainder to the box.

Having letters to send, I handed him one and requested that he weigh it, and tell me the amount of postage required to carry it to the United States. Placing the letter in the tray of a pair of grocery scales, to which the balance weight was tied with a string, he adjusted his spectacles and weighed the letter. For fourteen seconds he was lost in thought. Then, raising his eyes to mine, he sadly shook his head, expressing by implication, plainer than words could have made the fact known, that it was no small matter to be a postmaster.

The mental calculation not proving satisfactory he caught up paper and pencil and made figures and looked frowningly upon them. A flourish and a thrust with the pencil indicated that he had mastered the problem, and, looking up, he exclaimed: "One dollar and eighty cents." I remarked that he must have made a mistake, as the

weight of the package was 3/4 ounce, and the postage 5 cents for every half ounce, making in all 95 cents. With this he brought out a pamphlet containing the rates of postage, and proceeded to make more figures. Then the pucker about his mouth worked up into a smile, and he said: "I made a mistake at first; the postage is 30 cents." I called his attention to the mistake he had made in my favor, and gave him the required amount. Again he was plunged into deep thought, too intent upon the subject of his mental inquiry to pay any attention to the half-naked subject who threw three pennies upon the counter and called for "mescal." As I stepped into the street the postmaster was still occupied with pencil and paper.

In nearly every house on the principal streets of a town are exposed things for sale. The counter and shelves behind it are laden with a variety of goods, from which are displayed in confusion, dry goods and hardware, canned fruits, groceries, "mescal," wine and beer and ready-made clothing. While in town, wishing to purchase a pair of pantaloons, it was ascertained that the stock in Torin did not contain a pair that were not too small for my American waist. While repassing a store in which some time had been spent in looking over the stock, a black-eyed senora, with a pretty mouth, called me and held aloft a pair of blue overalls, and exclaimed: "Muy grande, Senor!" They, too, were too small.

This she denied, and bade me try them on, declaring she knew they would fit. I paid my private attendant, a young man, to draw down or up, but a single partition in the house and occupants plainly visible through that partition. Just then two other women entered the store. When asked such a thing be done, I inquired, "If you wanted them, you surely would try them on," she said, putting just the least. Then she came to the counter, and the skin of his face had been drawn tightly over the bones and smoked and dried so hard that, should he smile, one would expect it to crack and break. He thrust out his tongue and grinned and swayed his body right and left. Although he did not speak all now well understood the case. A woman was here present in town. The black-eyed beauty who held the pants for sale also showed her teeth, which were white and even, pushed me toward a corner. Women entered the store, and then they fenced me in and threw the pants over in my pen upon my head, and there was great applause. The pants were a trifle small, I thought, and escaped.

Meeting my friend, Torin, captain of the Engineer Corps, I made inquiry as to the character of the people from whom I made these purchases.

"Very nice, indeed," he said. "The senora did not think it at all improper for you to make the change in her presence. As usual, as they are, to the public, for lack of separate apartments, the idea that any one should be ashamed to do so is too funny for them to attempt the suppression of the spirit. This is the wildest part of Mexico. When you get near the City of Mexico you will note a great change in the manners and customs of the people."

My next shopping experience was boldly undertaken. Desiring to purchase a pair of shoes, I visited the largest store in town. The proprietor, a Mexican, made further on. Senor Troncoso, the genial proprietor, advanced, with extended hand, and asked in what way he could serve me. He spoke a little English, and his shoes in sight were mostly on the toothpick order. The proprietor pulled from under the counter a large box bearing the name of New England shoe manufacturer, and emptied its contents upon the counter, saying: "Look them over; I think you will find a pair that will suit you." They were all too small. They were all damaged from much handling.

"Why do you keep all sizes in a single box?" I inquired.

"Because each customer would mix them up," he replied.

"But so much handling damages the goods and spoils the sale," I said.

"Not here. It is the custom. You find it so in every store in town."

A thin-lad woman, with parched face and claw-like fingers, entered, laying a cent upon the counter, and asked for a pair of shoes. The quantity was guessed at, being too small for weight or measure.

A half-naked man came next. Despondency was written upon his countenance. He had but one word to say. Placing 3 cents upon the counter he said "mescal."

The whisky was poured into a glass and three swallows completed the transaction. Then he looked up and smiled and walked briskly away. Next came a pretty little vivacious woman, who flattered about like a wild bird in a cage, making many purchases, but paying for each article separately.

"You see," said the merchant, "they cannot add the several amounts on their purchases together, but know the change full well, and so they pay for each article as they get it. Yes, it takes a little time, but it's the custom. As a rule, they are honest, but they are very poor. There are but very few to whom I would give credit. They will pay, though, if they can get the money. The poor Mexican pays willingly at the time he makes his purchase. The credit system is bad for both the buyer and seller. I prefer to sell in small amounts for cash."

Upon a pile of stone elevated forty feet above the level upon which the town is built, stands as a monument to the skill and industry of the Yaqui Indians, its builders an old Catholic church upon which is inscribed "Año. D. 1792." Pillars of malpais rock stand upon each side of the front entrance, upon which are inscriptions and emblems, the cutting of which must have required the employment of chisels of fine-tempered steel, the rock being quite as hard as granite. It may be that the original intention was to build the church entirely of stone, and this accounts for the elevated site; possibly it was erected upon the ruins of a former church, ancient in appearance as it is. The church is built of rough log posts set in the ground, with crotch on top, upon which rests the logs that sustain the roof of cane poles and adobe clay. The space between the ground and roof is seven feet, and the space inclosed 25x75 feet. Two rows of roof-supporting posts extend from front to rear. The walls are plastered inside and out with adobe mortar, and all is in a fine state of preservation. At present it is occupied as a barracks by the Mexican soldiers.

E. J. JOHNSON.

OLD LINE ENGRAVINGS.

An Event for the age.

The complete and valuable collection of old line engravings, known in this city as the Boyce collection, will be on exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday, December 18 and 19, and will be sold at public auction Thursday, December 20, 1894, at 2 p.m., in the court of the Bryson Block, corner Second and Spring streets. This collection is recognized by all art critics as being one of the finest in the country, and it will afford an opportunity seldom met with to obtain works of the old masters. The collection contains many pictures which it would now be impossible to duplicate at any price.

ONE thousand curtain poles with fine brass trimmings, all complete, and full five feet long, 25 cents each, at the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, No. 211 South Broadway. This is, beyond a doubt, the best place in town to buy lace curtains.

SPARKLING amber beer, the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian beer, brewed by the American Brewing Co. Nothing like it to be traced up. C. F. A. Last, wholesale dealer.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

In Southwest Los Angeles.

"The Mason" tract, bounded by Figueroa, Grand avenue and Jefferson streets; choice building lots in this tract for sale at reasonable prices by James O. Kays, sole agent, No. 499 South Broadway.

OVER a thousand pairs of Irish point curtains just arrived direct from Europe, now on special sale at the "City of London," No. 211 South Broadway. We are by far the largest exclusive dealers in lace curtains in the State of California. This is, beyond a doubt, the best place to buy all kinds of curtains.

SHARP & SAMSON, General Directors, No. 207 South Spring Street, Tel. No. 1029.

THE VERIEST FAKE.

THAT JAIL-BREAKING STORY A FABRICATION.

Under the Conditions Existing at the County Jail it Could not be Founded upon Even a Probability.

A wild and sensational story with "scare" headlines appeared in the morning contemporary yesterday regarding an alleged plan to break jail connected by "Kid" Thompson and Alva Johnson of Roscoe train-robbery fame.

The story was a "fake" of the veriest sort, no foundation whatever existing for such a suspicion.

To the extent of three-quarters of a column the morning journal went on to detail that a plan had been agreed upon by Thompson and other prisoners to gain their release. It is to be supposed from the accounts which appeared in the paper, that the jailers up the county stronghold were to quietly lie down and sleep, after turning over the keys to the inmates, and allow the men to walk out, or that the bad men would quietly gnaw their way through the steel bars and brick walls without so much as meeting with the puniest sort of opposition. The startling tale set forth that Thompson and Johnson were allowed the freedom of the corridor of the jail and that, while revealing this "freedom" the plan of cutting loose from the strong arm of the law was decided upon. It was also set forth in startling terms that Craig, the triple-murderer, had been permitted a decisive moment to the Sheriff that he was not concerned in the proposed plan to break jail.

As a visionary tale of the hypo-variegated order, the "close shave" story of attempted jail-breaking is of a very high order.

To a Times reporter yesterday afternoon, Jailer Moore said: "There is absolutely nothing in the story that appeared yesterday about the plan of Johnson and Thompson to break jail. It is a most ridiculous fabrication. At no time has either Thompson or Johnson been allowed outside of the tanks, except when visitors call to see them, and then they are closely watched. Craig, as you see, is many feet away from the other prisoners and has no means of communicating with them. We keep a close watch upon all their movements and as yet have not been led to believe that any plan has been thought of or discussed by the men inside by which they might hope to get out."

The jailer told the truth. Craig had been confined by himself in a cell near the main entrance of the jail, while Thompson had seldom been allowed to remain in the corridor for a greater length of time than fifteen minutes. Johnson had frequently been permitted to sit with his wife outside the tanks, but within the middle corridor, for some time, but he is invariably placed in the inner inclosure as soon as the interviews are concluded. In fact, never before has such a close and careful watch been kept upon the prisoners at the County Jail as there is today.

Johnson and Thompson do not speak to each other when they meet, and they have devised no plan looking toward their ultimate escape from confinement.

The story published by the morning paper was a "fake," pure and simple.

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Nels Westlund, a native of Sweden, 30 years of age, to Louise Ohlud, also a native of Sweden, 31 years of age; both residents of this city.

Eugene O. McLaughlin, a native of California, 21 years of age, to Matilda Hammel, also a native of California, 19 years of age; both of this city.

Ambrose Bracamonte, a native of California, 35 years of age, to Frances Cosgrove, a native of Arizona, 23 years of age; both of this city.

Frank Van Nieuwenhuysse, a native of Belgium, 24 years of age, to Birdie Adelle Green, a native of California, 16 years of age; both of this city.

James Hampton Owens, a native of California, 26 years of age, to Mamie H. Perry, a native of Massachusetts, 26 years of age; both of this city.

Let off with a Light Fine.

Morris Hill was arrested by Officer Fay for torturing and brutally beating his horse, and the fellow pleaded guilty to the charge in Justice Soaman's court yesterday afternoon. His Honor fined him \$5, with some good accompanying advice.

Chinese and Japanese Curios, art goods, embroidered shawls, handkerchiefs, dressing-gowns, retailed at wholesale prices. Heng Lee, Importer, 608 N. Main.

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Desmond's

Gigantic Record-breaking Sale During Christmas Week!

To increase our volume of business over previous "December months," we must do something out of the ordinary. We have, therefore, made

Telling Reductions Throughout Our Entire Stock, But for the purpose of advertising our special \$2.50 soft and stiff Hats, we have decided to hand them over to the public at the astonishing low price of

\$2.00 Each!

The above special offering is for the Christmas holidays only, so add 20 per cent. to your income by taking advantage of this marvelous reduction, and go at once to

Desmond's,

141 S. Spring St., Bryson Block.

It's Pure! That's Sure!

Senator Leland Stanford's

Sold by all first-class dealers & druggists.

H. J. WOOLLACOTT,

124-126 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Distillery office, Room 3, 819 Market st., San Francisco, Cal.

EASTON ELDRIDGE & CO.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

EASTON ELDRIDGE & CO.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

The safest and best Christmas Gift to your family is a lot in the

WOLFESKILL TRACT

LOCATED WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM Corner of Spring and Second streets. Why go out miles, pay car fare for yourself and family when you can have a home in the very heart of Los Angeles?

TERMS: One-fourth cash, balance on or before three years, or to those who will improve, no cash is required. We will take flat mortgage for full price of lot.

EXAMINE THIS PROPERTY—See the large number of pretty houses built there within the last six months. Personal examination will satisfy any buyer as to its merit. Maps and full particulars.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,

121 S. Broadway.

J. T. Sheward,

113-115 N. Spring St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

THE great week of the year; to be made greater by the greatest offers ever made in dry goods selling. Canes free with a \$5 purchase. Watches free with a \$10 purchase. Pictures free with a \$15 purchase. We supplement this with the lowest prices ever made in dry goods selling. Cloaks, Capes, Furs, with the original prices still on the goods and from this big reductions will be made on every garment in the house. Think of it! There is no other house in this city that will approach this offer. Bear in mind every garment of every kind is subject to a big reduction. Golf Capes, Prince Albert Coats in the largest assortment at big reductions from the regular price. Every Fur Cape in the house is new this season. They are all extra long and have the full sweep in the skirts. These are all being sold at a big reduction from the regular price. The cash must come with the sale. We do no credit trade. We don't want the credit trade. You cannot buy goods cheap on time. You know this is true. Special values in children's Cloaks—the largest assortment in the city. Our Cloak department is thoroughly reliable in every way. We cut, fit and baste capes free and have the best Cape Cutter and the largest assortment of Cape materials. Remnants of Silks and Velvets at a big reduction to close. In the Dress Goods department you will find values that have never been offered before. All imported Dress goods that have been selling from \$1 to \$2 a yard, now 75 cents. All imported Dress Goods that have been selling from 60 to 85 cts a yard, now 50 cts. This comprises the choicest line of colors in the stock and are all extra qualities. We are making no offers on old goods. It is on the cleanest, brightest Dress Goods department in the city. Long ago we closed out all undesirable Dress Goods at a loss. We offer the best bargains in all wool fancy Dress Goods for 50 cts a yard you ever saw. Special values in Table Linens, Towels and Napkins; Stamped Linens at very low prices to close. We do not advertise a reduction and then not give it

For 75 cards obtained from us—one with each \$1 purchase. It's a good one. Less than 75 cards taken in part payment.

A few remarks appropriate to the season from your humble servants—
We want to call your especial attention to a few of the lines in which we think we excel.

Books in fine bindings.

Of this line we are especially proud. You will find nothing like it elsewhere. It consists of both sets and single volumes, and all the standard authors are represented. We mention the most prominent: Holmes, Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Howells, Lewis Wallace, Tennyson, Scott, Browning, as well as a large number of the lesser lights. IN HANDY VOLUMES—We have an endless assortment, in beautiful bindings, white-and-gold, half calf, and full leather, and all at prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Books in sets.

In this line we have all the popular authors represented, such as Holmes, Lowell, Irving, Emerson, Hawthorne, Scott, Carlsie, Maryatt, Browning, Dickens, Hume, Hazlitt, Bourliere, Macaulay, etc. We can give you anything from the fine half-calf bindings down to the inexpensive sets bound in cloth, and we are selling them so cheap you will be surprised.

Juvenile books and sets.

In sets we show the popular Sea and Shore stories, Boat-builder's series, Lake Shore series, Camping Out stories, Green Mountain Boys, Mrs. Whitney's works, Louise Alcott's works, etc. In single volumes for children we have everything that is new and bright, from the beautiful color books down to the cheap board-and-paper books at prices which will please all.

Episcopal Prayer Books and Hymnals.

We have the new revised editions only. Our line is the most extensive and varied, running from the beautiful India paper editions, in fine, full leather and seal bindings, to the inexpensive ordinary leather and cloth editions. We can suit all tastes and prices. CATHOLIC PRAYER-BOOKS—Of these we have a very nice line and at very low prices. OUR BABY PRAYER-BOOKS are something unique; ask to see them.

The Oxford Teachers' Bible.

Is one of our specialties; it goes without saying that it is the best in the market. We have the largest stock in the city, and they must go. You will be able to find anything you want, and our prices will be found to be the lowest. We are able to give you large discounts on these goods, and you can make money by buying of us. Don't forget that we mean what we say. We have neither fake goods nor fake prices.

Our California Christmas Cards.

Are catching on. We have sold stacks of them this past week, and everybody is delighted with them. You can't send anything more appropriate to your Eastern friends. OUR CALENDARS AND BOOK-LETS, for which we are headquarters, are being carried away as fast as the clerks can do them up. We have, as usual, selected the cream of these goods, and, judging from the crowd of people at our booklet counter yesterday, we are by no means the only ones that know it.

Our assistants are all competent and well trained. You will find it a pleasure to deal with them, and their suggestions will be useful to you in making your selections.

Don't forget the place—139 S. Spring, in Bryson Bldg., cor. of Second.

Stoll & Thayer Co., Booksellers and Stationers.

THE LYCEUM LEAGUE

Meeting of the Los Angeles Association.

The Fourth Semi-annual Convention was Very Largely Attended.

Resolutions Adopted Favoring a National Convention—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The fourth semi-annual convention of the Los Angeles Association of the Lyceum League of America, assembled in the auditorium of the High School of this city, yesterday morning, and was largely attended.

The convention was called to order at 10:35 a.m. by H. W. Hill of the Santa Ana Lyceum.

After an interesting contest, Mr. Kinney of Los Angeles was elected chairman, and the minutes of the preceding convention were read by H. W. Hill, and were approved.

The chairman appointed the following committees, after which a recess of ten minutes was declared:

Credentials—George Taylor, Frank Hunt, P. Q. Clark, Joseph Venable, R. F. Watt.

Committee on Resolutions—E. W. Oliver, John M. York, E. L. Payne, J. H. Stewart, J. E. Snow.

The convention being again called to order, the Credentials Committee reported that seven lyceums were represented, the delegates present numbering about fifty.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

"Whereas, the interest among young men of America has been so marked in this movement, and its organizations show signs of greatly increasing in members; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that it is the sense of the house that a national convention be held at Los Angeles, California, on the 15th of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing officers and creating more enthusiasm among the young men of Southern California toward good citizenship.

"Resolved, further, that each one of us pledge himself to increase his acquaintance and create more enthusiasm among the young men of Southern California toward good citizenship.

"Resolved, that we have held our annual meeting at the month of July or August next.

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THE PHETAN TUNNEL.

It is a Great Piece of Engineering Skill.

The tunnel through the Phetan Mountains is a great piece of engineering skill.

The tunnel through the Phetan Mountains is a great piece of engineering skill. It is the longest, most expensive and largest in conception of any water tunnel in this region. The work was begun early last January, and has been pushed day and night for six days in the week ever since. Thus far over 5200 feet of the tunnel has been constructed. Thousands of wagon loads of earth and stones have been dug out at the base of the mountain, drawn to the surface and carted to the work near by. The tunnel has been fitted up with timbers and floored with asphaltum. Up to date the whole work has cost over \$50,000. There are over 4000 more feet of tunneling to be built, and this will probably consume seven or eight months. When completed the tunnel will be 5200 feet long, and will be the most copious spring in the region. The projectors have reason to believe they will develop from 150 to 200 million gallons of water in the remainder of the tunneling. The water they are going to bring to usefulness in irrigation has been running for all time in subterranean streams down across to the country to the seaboard and into the ocean.

Westlake Park Concert.

Following is the programme for the concert at Westlake Park at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the Los Angeles Military Band:

March, "From East to West" (Petite). Waltz, "Flirtation" (Steck). Overture, "Dudes" (Boettger). Selection, "Sweet Morn'" (e) (Rassal). "Evening Star" (Wagner). Descriptive, "A Hunting Scene" (Boclos).

March (Douglas). Overture, "Poet and Peasant" (Suppe). Paraphrase, "My Maryland" (Heine). Selection, "Pirates of Penzance" (Sullivan).

Waltz, "Fräulein" (Waldteufel). Galop, "Wild Zag" (Kaiser).

Pacific Gospel Union.

Last evening at the Pacific Gospel Union meeting, the following programme was given:

First, a song by the choir. Then, a reading of the Bible. Then, a prayer by the pastor. Then, a sermon by the pastor. Then, a collection. Then, a benediction.

Third Street Tunnel.

The Calhoun Township Association, at a meeting held on Friday evening last, at the Pass schoolhouse, adopted resolutions in favor of the proposition of building a tunnel through Third-street hill, declaring that such a tunnel would not only be of great benefit to the city of Los Angeles, but also to the Calhoun Valley and a large portion of the San Fernando Valley.

Arrivals at the County Jail.

Don Lane was sent to the County Jail from Pasadena, yesterday, to serve five days for disturbing the peace in that city.

Three vagrants were sent from Pasadena yesterday, to serve terms in the County Jail. Thomas A. Brown, for ten days, and John Schoemaker and John Burns for five days each.

THE SAUNTERER

Dr. Shores' New Treatment is Indorsed by the Family, Physicians, Merchants, Mechanics.

The Public in General—State-ments Today Are from Patients Who Have Been Pronounced Incurable.

Hundreds of Patients Taking Advantage of Dr. Shores' Notable Announcement to Treat All Diseases for Five Dollars a Month, Medicines Free, Provided They Apply This Month.

Nothing has happened lately that has caused such a sensation as the remarkable cures being effected by Dr. A. J. Shores' new system of treatment. The public could hardly believe the cures were genuine until they called and interviewed the patient who had been restored to health and happiness. No treatment was ever before used in Los Angeles that has given as many satisfactory results as the Shores system. It is new, painless, safe and successful.

Last week Dr. Shores was honored by a visit from two doctors of the city and asked to be shown the new treatment, as it was curing hundreds of so-called incurable diseases.

The medical gentlemen, after thoroughly investigating the treatment, expressed themselves as highly pleased.

In leaving, one of the gentlemen was heard to remark: "Well, you can talk all you want to, but Dr. Shores has the finest system of treating Catarrh and Chronic Diseases I have ever had the pleasure of seeing."

Such indorsements are heard many times a day, and coming from the leading citizens of Los Angeles. It might be well to add that this wonderful treatment is given for \$5 a month and medicines furnished free to all patients who apply before January 1. Come to the offices yourself and see for yourself, talk with our patients; they will tell you.

I was on the cable car line on Friday evening on my way down Grand avenue. A gentleman sat beside me, whom I did not know, and he was discussing the political situation with another gentleman, who sat on the seat just behind us. He had been on to Washington, where among others, he had seen Thomas B. Reed, whom he represented as a blatherskite with more than a load of horse manure. "I think there are good men in the Republican party," he remarked.

"I don't know about that," responded the gentleman behind him, who evidently ignored the fact that any good thing could come out of this, to him, political party. These men were Populists, as I gathered from their talk, and their political vision was doubtless blinded by such shining lights as Walter and Lewellyn and Kolb, those heroes of the bloody-bridle type, who would, if they had their own sweet will, plunge the whole land into anarchy and confusion. It is a peculiarity of the Populist that he is politically blind, and has put common sense aside and is running after the mad vagaries of his own fancy. He is the will to the wisp that the country will have to tolerate until it can get out of the bog of misrule and delusive legislation, where the Democratic party has led it. But the Republican party has remedied all this two years hence, when Populism and Cleveland Democracy will be buried past all resurrection.

I know a little lot of five years who is living out toward the west end of town, who is impatiently waiting for Santa Claus, and who is doing everything in his power to propitiate the great saint. Very busy was she the other day in investigating the steam fireplace in the spacious dining-room, and almost despairing was she of the possibility of Santa Claus being able to descend it. Yet somehow, however, she was able to get the great saint in and the miracle of his coming be completed. That sweet, beautiful trust of childhood, if we could only carry it with us through life how blessed we should be. But have you ever thought, men and women, of the world, burdened with the cares of business or absorbed with the frivolities of life, grown selfish and selfish and indifferent, how Christmas comes to us, touching us all with something of that divinity, which belonged to our trusting childhood, and that open-hearted joyousness and generosity which is its heritage? Let us bless its coming, for that, and all of the mantle of selfishness, and take the needy world into our hearts.

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THE SAUNTERER.

THEY DIDN'T KNOW

He Had Catarrh—Years of Suffering Before Little Johnny Sanford Was Properly Treated.

Mr. Sanford, who resides at No. 602 Aliso street, this city, in an interview regarding his little son's progress under Dr. Shores' new treatment, says:

"Well," said Mrs. Sanford to the writer, "I never knew until lately what was the child's trouble. I noticed that his nose was always running. I gave him a clean handkerchief daily, yet his nose was always in the same condition."

Mr. Green resides at 316 Walnut street, Pasadena. Don't believe this? See Mr. Green yourself and he will tell you much more.

Can Dr. Shores cure Kidney and Liver diseases? Interview Mr. J. M. Green of Pasadena. He will prove it to your entire satisfaction.

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WHAT IT MEANS.

Dr. Shores' Notable Offer to Treat All Diseases Until Cured for Five Dollars Per Month—Medicines Free.

It means that in order to prove to the public the difference between honest, high-class specialty services and that of a class of medical pretenders who only cure diseases in their minds, Dr. Shores last Sunday made the remarkable announcement to treat all diseases until cured for \$5 a month and furnish medicines free to all who applied this month, and during the week over two hundred patients placed themselves under treatment.

There are certain mist doctors who are trying to successfully circulate the report that they are a branch of Dr. Shores' offices and use his treatment. Don't let this gang of weavers take you in. Dr. Shores has no branch. The only place to get this wonderful treatment is from Dr. Shores personally at his parlors, 4, 5 and 6, Reddick Block, opposite the Times office. A word to the wise is sufficient.

\$5.00 is all the money you need, as Dr. Shores means exactly what he says. Beware of people who use it as a bait. They get you in their offices and then charge you \$5 for catarrh, \$5 for bronchitis, \$5 for stomach trouble, making a total of \$15. This is a scheme. Don't be caught. Go to the reliable specialist, Dr. A. J. Shores, \$5 a month; medicine free.

A NEWSPAPER MAN.

Mr. John Jones, Jr., of the Morning Herald, indorses Dr. Shores' New Treatment.

Mr. Jones has for a few years had a severe attack of Catarrh, with the well-known and disagreeable symptoms. Mr. Jones, in speaking of his cure, says:

"Yes, I can truthfully state to my many friends that I have been cured by Dr. Shores. The treatment is pleasant, speedy and permanent."

This indorsement, coming, as it does, from a member of the city press, goes to show the success of Dr. Shores' treatment is an established fact and honest. No newspaper man can be successfully "bounced," and so the Little Gang shed tears while Dr. Shores presents evidence from the leading residents of the State.

Specialties—Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Lung Trouble and all chronic affections of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Office Hours—9 to 12 mornings, 2 to 5 afternoons, 7 to 8 evenings.

Persons living at a distance send for treatise on catarrh and chronic diseases.

DR. A. J. SHORES CO., SPECIALISTS.

Parlors 4, 5, 6, Reddick Block, Corner First and Broadway, Opposite TIMES OFFICE.

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This kept up until it began to make his little nose and lips quite sore. His throat was always filled up and at night it would wake him in a choking condition.

"I began to get alarmed and immediately took him to Dr. Shores, and he told me for the first time my little son had catarrh."

"In conclusion I can say that he is well again, and I cannot thank Dr. Shores enough for his success in curing my son."

Mrs. Sanford resides at No. 602 Aliso street. Go and talk with her. She will tell you the truth. Dr. Shores can cure Catarrh. Interview Mrs. Sanford.

Mr. Green resides at 31

A PALE OF CONGRESS

The Representatives Talk on Public Questions.

Striking Utterances by Famous Men and Well-known Law-makers.

Protection, Free Trade, Reciprocity and Silver—The Great Republican Victory—Reed for Speaker.

The Times prints today the second installment of timely and interesting expressions of opinion upon public questions by members of Congress and others:

AMERICAN SILVER AS MONEY.

A Kansas Congressman Believes This Necessary, and Also Silver.

HOLTON (Kan.) Dec. 1.—The Republican party should continue to stand for a protective tariff.

The Republicans in the Fifty-fourth Congress should change the present law so as to restore sugar to the free list and wool to the dutiable list. They should provide for the coinage and use of American silver as money, and should stop the fraudulent reduction of soldiers' pensions heretofore granted.

The chief causes of Republican success are the business incompetency of the Democratic party, as demonstrated by the present administration, and the recognized legislative ability of the Republican party.

Thomas B. Reed of Maine should be elected Speaker of the Fifty-fourth Congress, without the formality of a caucus. If it could be done simply by counting a quorum and declaring Reed elected, it should be.

CASE BROTHERS (M.C.)

Fuerile Foreign Policy. GREAT CITIZENS DISHONESTLY ABROAD. THEY MISTRUST YOU AT HOME.

MORRISVILLE (Vt.) Dec. 1.—With a Democratic President and Democratic Congress the Republican party should strenuously oppose any further tariff legislation.

I am heartily in favor of establishing a permanent headquarters for our National Committee, and, through this agency, at once begin a "campaign of education" by distributing such literature to the people as will furnish food for reflection.

I am for the "Czar" for Speaker of the next House. There is no other name to confound with.

I think one of the leading causes that brought about our recent victories is the deeply-rooted desire in the people for good, honest administration of public affairs. This impulse is largely common to the rank and file of all parties.

The foreign policy of the administration looks to the people not only as puerile, but un-American and dishonest.

Let the Republicans strike for good, honest government and work for it in a straightforward way, and success will surely reward their efforts.

H. HENRY POWERS (M.C.)

Be True to Your Trust.

DEMOCRATIC DOGMAS, POPULIST DOGMAS, BLUSH IN THE FACE OF FACT.

ELWATHA (Kan.) Dec. 1.—Believing, as I do, heartily in a protective tariff, I believe that the party should stand firmly to the policy that it has advocated in the past. I do not believe that the "McKinley bill" was in every respect perfect; but I think it was on the right lines.

The Republican party should take a liberal stand on the tariff question, and provide for the freest possible use of it consistent with a sound and stable currency.

The Republican party should advocate the most rigid economy in our expenditures; the country has suffered severely the past two years, and there ought to be retrenchment in every direction.

I believe that the chief cause of Republican success was the utter failure of the Democratic party to meet the demands of the people, and its manifest incompetency to grasp the situation. This, added to the prostration in business and the hard times which followed as a result of their inability to deal properly with the great questions of the hour, caused the people all over the country to turn to the Republican party. In this State it was a repudiation of the wild theories of the Populists, and a condemnation of their administration of the affairs of the State.

The Republican party can only hope to remain in the ascendancy by proving itself worthy of the trust that has been reposed in it.

E. N. MORRILL (M.C.)

The Party of Action.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES THAT REPUBLICANISM IS VIRILE TO FULFILL PLEDGES.

BOISE (Idaho) Dec. 1.—I think it is an excellent idea to establish permanent headquarters.

I take it for granted that Mr. Reed will be the unanimous choice of the party for Speaker of the next Congress.

I regard the action of the Democratic party in Congress on the tariff question as the chief cause for its failure to receive support from the people in the late elections, but its inability to administer the government in a general way contributed to the same result. This, in connection with the record of the Republican party, which so strikingly contrasted with the record of Democracy, has, in my judgment, been the chief cause of Republican success.

The well known fact that the Republican party, while in power, has never been found wanting in the organization of the people to turn instinctively to it at this time. There was especial reason for this in view of the almost uniform Democratic incompetency of the past two years.

EDGAR WILSON (M.C.)

Gov. Brown's Brave Words.

KEEP COURAGE, BELIEVE IN YOURSELF FIRST AND IN YOUR COUNTRY ALWAYS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PROVIDENCE (R. I.) Dec. 1.—I think that the Republican party is now coming back to power because the people realize that the conditions existing in this country do not permit of the carrying into effect of the Democratic idea of "maximism" to all the world.

Our people want to receive higher wages, to live better and to have more leisure for the enjoyment of the good things of life than can be obtained in the older countries, or in competition with their poorer-paid labor.

Congress should remember that uncertainty is the great disturber of business. I think that the Republican party should announce that its policy will be to make no further general changes in the tariff laws, but only such changes as may be necessary to correct the inequalities and wrongs of the Wilson bill.

When the friends of American labor shall come into power, as they will in 1897, in the three departments of our national government, American capital and labor will be united for the promotion of the general good.

The question of the currency is one of the most important of those that demand early attention. The people demand, and should have, only such currency as has national integrity and guarantee.

How shall equity be maintained between capital and labor is also a most pressing and important question, which the Republican party is fitted by principle and tradition to handle.

The duty now before all good citizens is to keep good courage, maintain confidence in our country and its institutions and to devote ourselves to the solution of these grave questions.

D. RUSSELL BROWN (Governor)

Readjust and Win.

DON'T POTTER WITH THEORIES, GET ABOUT AND DO GOOD WORK.

FREDONIA (Kan.) Dec. 1.—The Fifty-fourth Congress must readjust the tariff so as to supply sufficient revenue for the needs of the government. I think it would also be desirable to establish a permanent headquarters.

Thomas B. Reed will be undoubtedly the Speaker of the Fifty-fourth Congress. His election will be conceded without contest. The chief cause of Republican success in 1894 is the manifest want of ability on the part of the Democratic party to properly manage the affairs of this great nation, the paralysis of business all over the country brought about by the Democratic threat of free trade and the long delay in passing a revenue bill, and the bill finally passed placing a tax upon sugar at the instance of the Sugar Trust, causing the destruction of reciprocity and the opening up of our markets to foreign agricultural products from Mexico, Russia and other countries. In my judgment the party to regain ascendancy must readjust the tariff so as to raise ample revenue, including a strong provision for reciprocity; adjust in some fair manner the currency question, and deal liberally with the old soldiers.

S. S. KIRKPATRICK (M.C.)

Chairman Odell Has Little to Say.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) Dec. 1.—I do not care at this early date to indicate what I shall do, preferring to await developments and act in accordance with what may seem to me to be for the best interest of the party.

B. B. ODELL (M.C.)

Aggressiveness.

CHICAGO Dec. 1.—I have always, in politics, favored aggressiveness. I attribute the chief cause of the Republican party's success to the people's having lost confidence in the Democratic party's ability to manage affairs properly, or as well as the Republican party has demonstrated its ability to manage the nation's affairs for the past thirty odd years.

GEORGE E. WHITE (M.C.)

Uphold American Dignity.

KILLINGLY (Conn.) Dec. 1.—My choice for Speaker of the Fifty-fourth Congress is Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine. The people gave the Republican party success in the recent election because they were in favor of the protective tariff policy, the American policy in our foreign relations, and honesty and morality in our local and municipal governments. The people will expect the Republican party in power to maintain protection to American industries, to uphold the dignity and power of the American nation abroad and preserve the purity of local administrations.

CHARLES A. RUSSELL (M.C.)

Mr. Walker's Wise Epigrams.

WORCESTER (Mass.) Dec. 1.—The Republican party ought to take no new ground whatever as to national issues and legislation until it has the power to execute its will. It will not be until after the next Presidential election. The issues are already made up, and were presented in the campaign just closed, and we must stand by them. As the American States on those issues without addition or subtraction. Not another issue must be thrown into the campaign.

We ought to have, as a party, a permanent headquarters.

The Speakership question is settled, with Thomas B. Reed at the head of the party.

We won our late victory because the Democratic party disappointed the expectations of both the Republicans and the Democrats of the country. It has proved worse than the Republicans declared it to be, as to every duty devolving upon it and every expectation the Democrats had formed of it. While the favor of the people for a protective tariff was the main cause, the Democratic party has scarcely attempted a right thing, and every right thing it has attempted has been attempted in a wrong way.

J. H. WALKER (M.C.)

Currency Stable and Elastic.

LAWRENCE (Mass.) Dec. 1.—I think the ground which the Republican Congress should take is that there shall be an absolute avoidance of tariff legislation until there is a Republican Executive. But I do think that the establishment of an American currency, sound, stable and elastic, shall be entered upon as soon as possible, with the hope that President Cleveland would approve a Republican bill.

I think favorably of a permanent headquarters, and am in favor of Thomas B. Reed for Speaker.

I think the chief cause of Republican success was the attack upon the industries of the country by a Southern policy. And I think that national protection and a sound currency are the chief factors of future Republican ascendancy.

W. S. KNOX (M.C.)

Congressman Stanton's Ultimatum.

SCRANTON (Pa.) Dec. 1.—I am for Reed for Speaker.

J. A. SCRANTON (M.C.)

Protection is Relief.

OTHER THINGS ARE BUT SECOND WEIGHT AS VIEWED IN MISSOURI.

HANNIBAL (Mo.) Dec. 1.—Stand by the Republican platform of 1892 and coin into law the principles therein set forth at the earliest practical moment and leave the responsibility of approval or rejection with the Executive if the Senate is in accord with the House; if not, then place the responsibility upon the Democratic and Populist Senators.

The Republican party is not in the habit of making a platform by which to secure victory and disregarding its provisions when success is assured, and this, in my judgment, is no time to begin; leave that to the party now in power.

The tariff has been the issue in my canvass; no other question has received any considerable attention.

The silver question is, in my judgment, of less immediate importance; in other words, it is more important to put into circulation the millions of money now idle, wholly unemployed, than to coin more money to accumulate in the banks, and it calls for thoughtful, wise and deliberate consideration before action.

The importance of Republican victory in 1896 cannot be overestimated. This would suggest, in my judgment, thorough organization at an early date, and an active campaign from coast to coast.

You ask, "Are you willing to inform me who your choice is for speaker of the Fifty-fourth Congress?"

I prefer not to do, and yet, if this question were asked in the House of Representatives when all the members were present all eyes would probably turn to one point and on one name.

"What do I regard as the chief cause of Republican success, and what must the party do to retain ascendancy?"

The object lesson I view by an incompetent administration; one, not only wholly unable to administer the government, but equally unable to govern themselves.

The universal depression and disaster to business interests, unemployed labor and consequent suffering and reduction of hours of labor and the wages paid, falling prices of agricultural products where an increase had been promised, and general want of confidence in the ability of the Democratic government to wisely conduct the affairs of the nation.

This well known fact that "free-trade-tariff" legislation, four times tried from 1818 to the present time, had brought disaster in every instance.

That protection tariff laws had each time brought speedy relief.

These truths were placed before a suffering, distressed people, who had been taught to think by pecuniary loss and physical distress, by intelligent Republican speakers, and our victory is the fruit.

C. N. CLARK (M.C.)

Perfidy and Dishonor Did It All.

PATERSON (N. J.) Dec. 1.—I am in favor of Reed for Speaker.

The Republican party has only to be true to a protective tariff for all American industries, and a sound currency to perpetuate its ascendancy.

I am in favor of a permanent headquarters.

The chief cause of Republican success is the complete collapse of Democracy through "perfidy and dishonesty" and the communism of self, and a belief in the people that the Republican party would restore prosperity to the country.

JAMES F. STEWART (M.C.)

Reciprocity and Reed.

POTTSVILLE (Pa.) Dec. 1.—My choice for Speaker is Thomas B. Reed of Maine. I approve of the project of establishing permanent headquarters.

The chief cause of the Republican success is the general inability of Democracy and particularly their want of loyalty to American interests.

The first act of the Fifty-fourth Congress should be to restore the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act, the duties on wool.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY (U. S. S.)

Edward T. Cook,

THE BOOKSELLER,

117 S. Spring St., below Nadeau Hotel.

SOME OF OUR HOLIDAY BARGAINS:

Books in Sets.	Our Price.	Books in Sets.	Our Price.	Books in Sets.	Our Price.
150 Waverley Novels, 15 vols. \$5.50		150 Fair God. 1 vol. 1.50		150 California Illustrated. 12 titles. 1.10	
150 Dickens's Works, 15 vols. 5.50		150 John March, Southern. 1 vol. 1.50		150 Heart of Europe Illustrated. 12 titles. 1.10	
150 Thackeray's Works, 10 vols. 5.50		150 Micah Clarke. 1 vol. 1.50		150 England Illustrated. 12 titles. 1.10	
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150 Victor Hugo's Works, 9 vols. 5.50		150 Prince of House of David. 1 vol. 1.50		150 Dante's Inferno. 1 vol. 1.50	
150 Hawthorne's Works, 7 vols. 1.75		150 Throne of David. 1 vol. 1.50			
150 Longfellow's Works, 4 vols. 1.00					
150 Shakespeare's Works, 13 vols. 4.50					
150 Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols. 1.00					
150 Conquest of Peru, 2 vols. 1.00					
150 Macaulay's Essays, 3 vols. 1.75					
150 History of Our Own Times. 2 vols. 2.25					
150 Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 vols. 2.50					
Poems.					
150 Longfellow Household Edition. 1.10					
150 Whittier Household Edition. 1.10					
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150 Farm Legends, Will Carleton. 1.50					
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150 City Legends, Will Carleton. 1.50					
150 City Festivals, Will Carleton. 1.50					
Miscellaneous.					
150 Ramona. 1.00					
150 Ben Hur. 1.00					
Mark Twain's Books.					
150 Tom Sawyer. 75c					
150 Huckleberry Finn. 75c					
150 Million Pound Bank Note. 75c					
150 Stolen White Elephant. 75c					
150 American Claimant. 75c					
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Mrs. Burnett's Works.					
150 Little Lord Fauntleroy. 1.50					
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150 Sarah Crowe. 1.10					
150 Giovanni and the Other. 1.10					
150 Pansy's Works, 8 titles. 95c					
150 Mrs. Alcott's Works, 10 titles. 95c					
150 Mrs. Whitney's Works, 10 titles. 95c					
150 E. P. Rock's Works, 30 titles. 95c					
150 Geo. MacDonald's Works, 15 titles. 95c					
Fine Illustrated Works.					
150 Europe Illustrated. 95c					
150 America Illustrated. 95c					
Children's Books.					
150 The Brownie Books, 4 titles. 1.10					
150 Five Little Peppercorn Books, 3 titles. 1.10					
150 Little Prudy Series, 6 vols. 1.10					
150 Little Prudy Playways, 6 vols. 1.10					
150 Dotty Dimple Series, 6 vols. 1.10					
150 Flaxie Fizzle Series, 6 vols. 1.10					
Juvenile Books of Travel.					
150 Boy Travel Series, 10 titles. 2.25					
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150 Stories of Persons and Places in Europe. 1.00					
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We have also a large line of Illustrated Juvenile Books, selling elsewhere at 50c, which we are selling at 25 cents.

We cannot mention all of our bargains in this limited space. We have hundreds and hundreds of them, and plenty of help to wait upon you. Come and see.

We want you to remember that we have the grandest line in the city of Dainty Book-Lets. Hundreds and hundreds of them in dainty covers and illuminated designs by the best artists from such publishers as Raphael, Tuck & Sons, London; E. P. Dutton & Co., New York city; and L. Prang & Co., Boston. It is utterly impossible to give any idea of this line, so great is the variety in style, size and price, ranging from 5c each upwards. We have for the Sunday-schools an immense line, suitable for holiday gifts, and we invite the inspection of purchasers.

CALENDARS—A magnificent assortment of calendars at all prices. The best lines ever brought out for the Holidays.

Christmas Cards! New Year's Cards!

WE ARE HAVING A BIG SALE OF BIBLES, BIBLES, BIBLES.

At prices far below the publishers' prices. If you want to see an immense stock and save money come while the sale is going on. Peloubet's Notes on the International Sunday-school lessons for 1895 only \$1.

lumber, salt, cotton ties, and, in fact, restore the McKinley bill, with few minor readjustments.

CHARLES N. BRUMM (M.C.)

Reed for the Good of His Party.

JEFFERSON (Mo.) Dec. 1.—I do not suppose there will be the least opposition to the election of Thomas B. Reed to the Speakership. Indeed, I think the future good of our party demands his election. The country is entirely satisfied that the Democratic party is unpatriotic and incompetent to wisely govern.

S. A. NORTHWAY (M.C.)

Incompetent and Turned Down.

FREDONIA (N. Y.) Dec. 1.—I am for Reed for Speaker, without any reservation whatever.

I think that the principal reason for the success of the Republicans arises from the fact that the people were of the opinion that the Democratic party was incompetent and incapable of managing the affairs of this great nation.

W. B. HOOKER (M.C.)

Mayor Mondell for Protection.

NEWCASTLE (Wyo.) Dec. 1.—I am in favor of taking such prompt action on the tariff question as will satisfy the American people. We propose to remodel the tariff laws on some such lines as the McKinley tariff when we shall have a Republican President. I am in favor of any consumption of keeping alive our effective party organization.

F. W. MONDELL (M.C.)

Mr. Boutelle Indorses Reed.

BANGOR (Me.) Dec. 1.—The return of Mr. Reed to the Speakership goes without saying.

C. A. BOUTELLE (M.C.)

Foiled and Know It Now.

KENTON (O.) Dec. 1.—In my opinion the chief cause of Republican success was that the people, having discovered what "tariff reform" means, want no more of it. They did not know in 1892 that they were voting for free trade, and the destruction of their own industries. They were fooled and have found it out.

The Republican party should, as promptly as possible, restore the protective principle in our tariff laws, so as to provide sufficient revenue and give fair protection to American industry.

S. M. STRONG (M.C.)

Protection-Bimetallism.

GALESBURG (Ill.) Dec. 1.—The Republican party should stand for protection and bimetallism.

The chief cause of Republican success has been the utter failure of the Democratic party on its tariff and coinage policies when put to the test by a complete control of the government.

To retain Republican ascendancy the party must maintain its protective and reciprocity policies and must come to a sensible agreement on the coinage question upon which the Republicans East and West of the Missouri River can stand and which the people of both sections will indorse.

I am in favor of Thomas B. Reed for Speaker of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The principle it might be possible to establish permanent Republican headquarters, which would call attention to Republican doctrines in the calmer period of the campaigns.

P. S. POST (M.C.)

Read Carefully.

Think Seriously.


Decide Honestly.

Off & Vaughn Drug Company,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND POPULAR PRICE DRUGGISTS.

Corner Fourth and Spring Streets.


A REALLY phenomenal success has attended our efforts to give the public POPULAR PRICES on PROPRIETARY SPECIALTIES. This is due to the inherent worth of our goods, backed by the use of original and effective methods of advertising. We have demonstrated to the people that we do exactly as we claim. Our determination to establish a new schedule of prices for goods in our line has had many imitators, and OLD and NEW firms are seeking to take to themselves the credit of having "broken the combine in the drug business"; but Off & Vaughn Drug Company were the first to prove their rights as the original movers in this matter. We have not confined our POPULAR PRICES to a few Patent Medicines, but have made a reduction all along the line. We conduct our business on the same liberal plan as we do our advertising. We are leaders, not imitators. Following up our well-established methods, we again add a new feature to our already acknowledged reputation for POPULAR PRICES, and place before the public this advertisement as the best evidence of an intention to remain as we have always been—the people's druggists and popular-price pharmacy. All the goods offered below are the most popular and time-tested articles in their line. They are also such goods as the people are daily in need of, and now for the first time are offered for sale at such low prices—many of them will make a fine holiday gift, and would be appreciated far beyond much of the trash usually invested in for such purpose.



Bailey's Complexion Soap.
Price 30c.


No Prize Packages.

Or gandy Souvenirs, will be offered by this house to induce patronage. Every inducement we shall make to the public will be in the nature of a discount—the only legitimate method of increasing business. We operate on the principle that customers would rather have the advantage of a cash saving of from 10 to 25 cents on a purchase, than to pay that much more and receive some useless souvenir in its stead. Any premiums we shall give will, therefore, be in reduced prices. Remember that Off & Vaughn Drug Co. will never offer any premiums or souvenirs as a means of catching trade, but we will always give popular prices for first-class goods.



It Is Still On!

Our popular sale of Syringes and Hot-water Bags is still going on. The prices remain the same—50c, 75c, 85c and \$1. Remember we do just as we say in this, as in all other things.




Florida Water.


This is without exception the finest toilet article that can be used, and is equally popular with both ladies and gentlemen. We are offering it at especially close price.

Small bottle.....20c Large bottle.....40c


Price 15c.




Tooth Brush, 5 cents.



Tooth Brush, 10 cents.



Tooth Brush, 15 cents.



Tooth Brush, 25 cents.

German Imported Rock Candy.

We wish to remind you the season for Rock Candy is now at hand. We have laid in a large stock of the above mentioned grade in Brown, Red and White, and now selling it for 25 cents per pound; one-half the original price.

M. and R. Licorice.


Is synonymous with purity, flavor and excellence. Is made from the very best of licorice root of the province of Aragona, Spain, which is considered the best in the world. Two sticks for 5 cents.

New Quotations.

	Our price	Old price
Hood's Sarsaparilla.....	65	1.00
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....	65	1.00
Joy's Sarsaparilla.....	65	1.00
Paine's Celery Compound.....	70	1.00
Cuticura Resolvent.....	15	25
" Soap.....	40	50
Pierce's Favorite Prescription.....	75	1.00
Warner's Kidney & Liver Cure.....	85	1.25
S. S. S.....	75	1.00
Kennedy's Medical Discovery.....	1.15	1.50
Bromo Seltzer.....	10	15
Carlsbad Salts.....	25	50
Miles' Nervine.....	75	1.00
" Heart Cure.....	75	1.00
Castoria.....	25	35
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.....	35	50
Syrup Figs.....	75	1.00
Duffy's Malt.....	85	1.00
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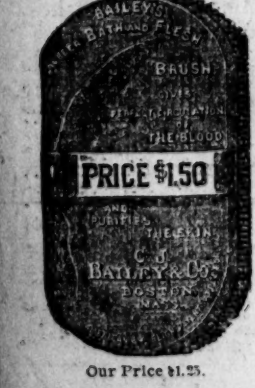
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XIVTH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1894.

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BUDDHISTS.

Hundreds of Millions of Them in the Orient.

The Recent Active Revival of the Faith Throughout Japan.

Something About the Wonderful Statues, the New Temples and Guest Priests of This Religion.

Buddhist Missionaries for the United States—A New Temple Which is to Cost \$5,000,000, and the New Kobe Statue of Buddha Which Cost \$100,000—A Buddhist Church With a \$200,000 Income, and How the People Work for Their Religion—Something About Buddhism in Siam, Burma and India—How the Hindoo Mahatma Insulted the Buddhist Archbishop of Japan, and Other Fresh News About Japanese Religions—Christianity and the Missionaries.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

It will be a surprise to many to know that there is a strong Buddhist revival going on in the Japanese empire. The church has been stirred up by the invasion of the missionaries, and, within recent years Buddhist papers have been organized, and the Japanese press is full of articles about religious matters. A movement was started some time ago for the establishment of a Buddhist theological course in the Imperial University at Tokyo, and some of the priests would like to make it the state religion. They even talk of sending missionaries to the United States, and also to the Asiatic countries, including China and Korea and India. Last spring a famous Buddhist, of Ceylon, visited Japan and described the backward condition of the faith in India, whereupon some of the richest of the Buddhists took a famous image of Buddha, which was celebrated throughout Japan, and shipped it off to India, in order that it might be put in the Temple of Buddha Gaya, on the site where the founder of the religion had his great fight with the evil ones and conquered. This statue was 700 years old, and it was a work of fine art. One of the Buddhist archbishops of Japan went with it, and when he got there the high priest of the temple refused to let the image be put in. He had several thousand men about him, and he was ready to enforce the refusal with bloodshed. This matter has created great excitement among the Buddhists of Japan, and some of them insist that the Hindoo



The old people of Japan.

priest must be dismissed, and they want the government to take up the matter. The Buddhists intended the sending of the statue to be the beginning of a revival of Buddhism in India, and they will not probably let the matter rest as it is. HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF BUDDHISTS.

It will be surprising to many to know the vast number of Buddhists there are in the world. It is, you know, the chief religion of Siam, Burma, Japan, Korea, and it has millions of followers in China and India. There are in Japan 72,000 Buddhist temples, and in the city of Kioto, which is about as big as Washington, there are 3500 temples, which are devoted to this religion. Some of the most gorgeous temples in the world are the wonderful structures in which Buddha is worshipped at Bangkok in Siam, and I saw at Bangkok in Burma the famous structure known as the Golden Pagoda, which is said to rest over several of the actual hairs which came from Buddha's head. It is a mountain of gold, or rather, of brick and stone plastered over with gold leaf. It is built upon a mighty platform, and its base is about a quarter of a mile in circumference, and these terraces of gold go upward in bell-like stories to a height greater than that of any church spire or any structure in this country, exceeding the Washington Monument. It has a base of fourteen acres, and on its top there is a great golden umbrella, to the ribs of which jewels are hung. The whole of this vast structure is plated with gold as fine as any ever put into an American tooth. It is hundreds of years old, and it has been plated and plated again, and there are, undoubtedly, millions of metal mixed with the brick and plaster of which it is made. One King of Burma vowed that he would give his weight in gold to this monument if Buddha



Waking up Buddha.

would grant him something that he wanted. Buddha accepted the proposition. At least his wish became true, and when he hopped on the imperial scales it is said that he registered 170 pounds. The vow cost him just about \$45,000 in gold leaf. Well, this great monument is now being regilded, and a small fortune is being put into its restoration. I visited temples in China

which contained thousands of little gold Buddhas, and there is one at Nanking which I saw last spring in which there were 10,000 gods under one roof. Some of them were very small gods, but the priests told me that they actually numbered 10,000, and all were plated with gold leaf. During my stay in Siam some years ago, I visited one temple devoted to Buddha, a part of which was carpeted with woven silver, and I found a very lively monastery in Korea in which there were hundreds of monks. Throughout the whole eastern world, the finest of the temples and the fattest of the priests are those of the Buddhist religion, and though the faith may be sleeping, it is

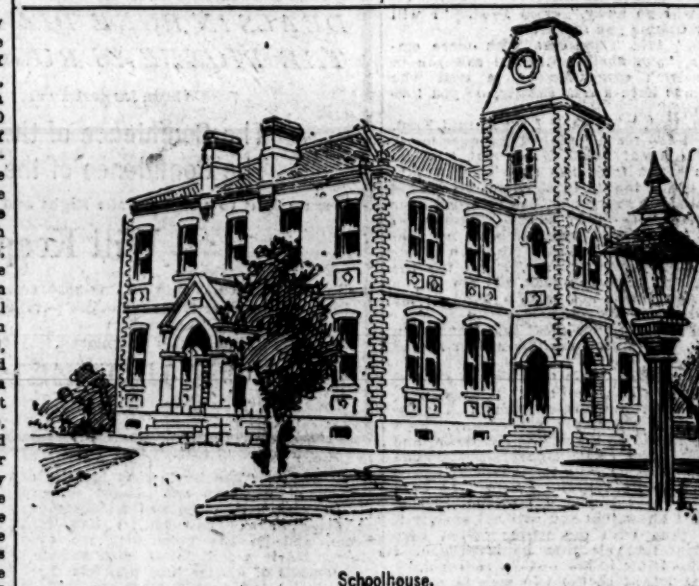


Prayer to Buddha.

by no means dead. I do not know whether it is due to their religion or not, but the Buddhists of the east are, in most respects, kind and gentle one toward another. The Japanese people are the soul of refinement, and you see many fine faces which you would not object to having among your ancestral portraits. A great deal has been written about the young girls of Japan. The old women are to me quite as charming, and I have seen old couples whose gray hair and wrinkles shone with the beauty of kindly souls within them.

JAPAN'S NEW BUDDHIST TEMPLE.

Perhaps the finest and costliest church that is being erected in the world today is the Higashi Hongwanji Temple, which is now being built in Kioto. It has been a long time under construction, but it is rapidly approaching completion, and when it is finished it will have cost, all told, something like \$3,000,000. Think of that! Eight million dollars for a church! I don't believe we have one in the United States that has cost as much, and I know we have none that have been built in such a curious way. A large part of it has been the work of charity. The carpenters, the carvers and other artists have come from all parts of the country, and have worked a certain number of weeks



Schoolhouse.

for the temple for nothing. It has been about fifteen years in building, and when I first saw it six years ago there were forty acres of sheds about it in which hundreds of carpenters were cutting up great logs which had been imported from the Island of Formosa into boards, and hundreds of carvers were turning other logs into real works of fine art. Everything was done by hand, and immense beams, such as would be a load for a team of Norman horses, were being carried upon the top of the structure by women and men. A road about fifteen feet wide had been built upon a scaffolding, making an inclined plane running clear to the roof of the structure, and a hundred or so men would catch hold of one of these logs and carry it up on their backs. There was then, and there is still, an immense scaffolding about the temple made of thousands of poles tied together with ropes, and these poles were of all sizes, from that of a fishing-rod up to a telegraph pole. They looked very insecure to me, but I was told that they were perfectly safe, and all of the scaffolding used by the Japanese is made in this way. Think of building a structure costing millions of dollars without derricks or machinery of any kind, and you can know what these Japanese are doing there. Their temple will last for ages and there

are temples in Japan which are many centuries old.

ROPE OF HUMAN HAIR.

When I visited this temple six years ago the logs were being dragged about from one place to another with great cables of brownish black, in which, here and there, you could see threads of white. The ropes looked very curious to me, and I asked what they were. I was told that they were made of the hair of women who had cut off their locks and given them for this purpose as an offering to Buddha. It was shown a vast amount of such rope, and 200,000 women cut off their hair to make the ropes for the building of this temple.

This hair was of all kinds. Here the fine, silky locks of the maiden were braided into the silvery strands of the old woman, and a section of the rope showed ends of iron gray, snow white, and jet black. Some of the cables were as big around as your leg, and there were other ropes no thicker than a clothesline. These ropes have now been all collected together. They are wrapped up in great coils on the portico which runs round the temple, and they will be kept as one of its treasures. Not long ago a section of the rope was sent to the National Museum at Washington, and it may now be seen in one of the cases of that institution.

SOME FAMOUS BUDDHAS.

I found other new temples building in different parts of Japan, and I saw magnificent statues of Buddha being made here and there. At Kobe I saw one which had just been completed, and which could not have cost much less than \$100,000. It is just outside of the temple of Nofukuni, and it is an immense bronze image as tall as a four-story house, and eighty-five feet in diameter about the waist. It is so tall that if you stood on its shoulders, you could barely reach to the top of its ears, and the length of the face is eight and one-half feet. Each of its eyes is a yard wide, and its thumbs are two feet in circumference.



Schoolhouse.

ence, or almost twice the circumference of a telegraph pole, I judge. The god sits with his legs crossed, like a Turk, and his lap covers as much space as a room-sized parlor. This god sits on a massive pedestal at the back of which is a door, and there is a little temple inside of it. It is a wonderfully beautiful statue, and it is only one of thousands that may be found throughout the empire.

TWO GIANTS IN BRONZE.

Japan has, in fact, the biggest Buddhas of the world. There is one in a park at Nara, not far from the old capital, Kioto, which is the largest. I traveled twenty-five miles in going from Kioto to Nara, and I spent a day in this center of Japanese Buddhism. The statue is in a temple, which is as tall as any New York flat, and you have to take your shoes off before you can go inside of it. It is on a pedestal, and there are dozens of gold gods all about it. Some of these gods are eighteen feet high, but they look like pigmies beside the great image which sits, with its legs crossed and its right hand uplifted, among them. There is a little fence around it, and it was impossible for me to make my own measurements, but the priests told me that it was fifty-three feet in height, and that it is made of bronze plates, which are so cast that they look like one solid mass. This Buddha

THE LEGACY OF THE PAST WEEK.



Society swells pay their devoirs to agility.

is more than a thousand years old, or, at least, the material of which it is composed has been worshipped at Nara for that time. It was originally made of gold and copper, about 750 A.D., but the temple containing it has been burned again and again, and it has been each time remelted and remade.

The other great Buddha is that at Kamakura, which has been written about by nearly every traveler who has gone to Japan. It is another immense image. It is not so tall by six feet as that of Nara, and all travelers so far have spoken of its wonderful beauty and the peaceful content shown in its features. I went out to see it, and looked for the peace, but I couldn't find it. I sat and gazed and studied, but its face was sad rather than joyous, and it looked like that of a man whose life has been marked with sorrow rather than pleasure, and with doubt, rather than faith. I venture, the sculptor who made it did not believe in the religion which he was trying to personify, or, wondered at the time if, after all, he was not mistaken.

BUDDHIST CHURCHES WITH BIG INCOMES.

Some of these Buddhist temples have enormous incomes. There is one right near the new temple I have described which takes in about \$200,000 a year, and this church has frequently raised in one year from half a million to a million dollars. It is known as the Nishi Hongwanji Temple, and it is a wonder in the richness of its interior decoration. It has hundreds of rooms walled with gold leaf, and it contains hundreds of screens painted by the old Japanese masters. A famous left-handed artist of Japan, Jingoro, did most of the carving within it, and it is called in some places with black and gold lacquer, and its trimmings are of wonderfully carved brass. It has a bell almost as big as a small seaside cottage, and this is rung by a big log of wood, which is hung outside of the bell to the rope, and can be pulled back so that it will strike the bell on the rebound. It has an audience-room which takes nearly 1000 yards of matting to cover it, and the brass lanterns which hang from the great rafters of this room are each as big as a hoghead. This church is one of the most liberal of the Buddhists, and during a talk which I had with the priest I found that his views were very much the same as those of Unitarian Christianity. He was not in favor of monopolizing the religion of Japan, and said there was room enough for both the Christians and Buddhists to work. He spoke English fluently, and he told me that he had lived for two years in England. He was very much depressed as to the religious state of Japan, and said that the better classes were largely infidels or agnostics, and many of those who pretended to be Buddhists had not working faith in them. I found him broadminded in every respect, and one thing which he said surprised me. This was that his sect of Buddhists did not believe that Nirvana meant a state of soul annihilation, but that it meant only the annihilation of all that was bad, and of the continuance and growth of all that was good in man. He told me, however, that only a few Buddhists were as liberal as he was, and from what I saw in other parts of the empire I am sure he was correct.

MANY BUDDHIST SECTS.

There are almost as many Buddhist sects in Japan as there are Christian sects in America. They all believe in Buddha, but they have different doctrines and different modes of worship. There is one sect which sells medicine and charms which will protect you against coughs, consumption, the devil or the smallpox. They sell all kinds of sand, which is supposed to make the limbs of the dead soft and flexible, so they can be easily doubled in the box-like coffins which are used by the Japanese. These are known as the Tendai sect, and they have between four and five thousand temples in Japan. The Monjo sect, the Nichiren and the Jodo sect may be called the three most powerful branches of the Japanese Buddhists. The Monjo worship Amida Buddha, and they say that earnest prayer, noble thoughts and good works are the elements of their faith. It is to this sect, I think, that these two big temples which I have described belong, and it has also immense temples in Tokyo and elsewhere. The Nichiren sect are the shouting worshippers of the faith. They are violent and noisy, and they think that all other sects except themselves go straight to hell. The Jodo sect do not eat flesh, and they insist that their priests should not marry. They pray without ceasing, and spend a great part of their time squatting before bells of

wood and brass, on which they pound in order to wake up the gods.

QUEER TEMPLES.

I could fill this paper with the curious things found about the Buddhist temples. There are little wooden gods for babies' diseases, around which children's bibs are tied, and there are other gods which are supposed to help babies in teething. There are some which are good for the stomachache, and others which will cure sore eyes. In some of the temples there are sacred ponies which you may feed with holy beans at 1 cent a plate and gain religious credit thereby. These are, I think, however, more connected with the Shinto temples, and, by the way, there is one famous white horse at the temples of Ise which is supposed to be gifted with supernatural powers. According to the stories current in Japan, he has a good deal to do with the warlike matters of the empire, and after the Satsuma rebellion he disappeared and did not come back for three days. His return on the third day was, so the Japanese papers state, considered very prophetic of the success of the Emperor's cause. During the present struggle with China he disappeared again, and after ten days, returned looking fresh and well. The prophets of Japan state that this indicated Japan's victories over China, and that the hostilities would last three times as long as the Satsuma rebellion.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

There is no part of the East where the missionaries do more work than in Japan, and they have, as I said, stirred the Buddhists into action. Many of the Japanese do not like the idea that their country should be a field for missionary labors, and some of the people think that such mission work as is done should be done by native pastors. Not long ago the question of foreign missions came up in Parliament, and it was argued from one standpoint that the missionaries ought to be tolerated because they brought a great deal of money into the country. It was stated in the papers at that time that there were 650 foreign missionaries in Japan, and they averaged at least \$100 per month, making a total of \$65,000 per month spent by the missionaries. It will thus be seen that the Christian churches annually spend in Japan at least \$780,000 a year, and these expenditures, the native papers thought, ought to be encouraged. They stated that there were 40,000 Christians among the Japanese, and that there were 1200 Japanese pastors. There are Japanese who think that their people are destined to introduce Christianity into China and Korea, and some favor the absorption and combination of the three religions of Buddhism, Confucianism and Christianity. The missionaries in Japan are, in reality, doing a great deal of earnest work. The field is divided up among the Catholics and the different Protestant sects, and there is, in addition, a mission of the Greek church, which has 1700 baptized converts, and which was established by the Russians. The Catholics have three bishops, sixty-seven missionaries and about forty thousand members. The Protestants, unlike those of other countries, work, to a large extent, together, and they have good schools and good colleges. The Doshisha University, which exists at Kioto, in Western Japan, is one of the finest institutions of the far East. Among its professors are men, who would do credit to Harvard, and it now includes a girls' school, a school of science and a training-school for nurses. There are a number of native religious clubs, and the Young Men's Christian Association has a flourishing organization in Japan, and there is also a Young Woman's Temperance Union. The Red Cross Society has been doing a great deal during the present war, going to the field and taking care of both Japanese and Chinese.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.
(Copyright, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

An idol's head of baked clay has been found in the sand dunes near Tangier, where it was laid bare by the wind. The mouth is large and wide open, the eyes small, the cranium very small, the brow retreating, and the back of the head flat. It is said to have in extraordinary degree a likeness to idols found in Mexico, particularly to the god called Xipe. Eyes and ears are very little modelled, and on the top of the head is a pointed object. Xipe was a god worshipped on the coast of Mexico with rites of uncommon cruelty. He was also the god of smiths and gold workers. His human sacrifices were flayed alive. The Tangier idol has been decorated with gold mica. This discovery may revive old theories of a primitive connection between the Phoenicians and the Indians of Central America.

CHRISTMAS IN AMOY.

How the Christian Festival is Kept in China.

Ex-United States Consul Edward Blake Describes Pig and Pyrotechnics.

Chinese Christmas Trees that Young America Would Hardly Recognize—Gifts of the Celestial Santa Claus.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Christmas day broke in splendor over the Kwan-Gi-Tia Mountains and flooded the swarming city of Amoy and the little foreign settlement of Kulangsu in golden light. The great bay lay smooth and silent, like a sheet of burnished blue steel. From ten thousand little houses wreaths of smoke ascended, and along the harbor front the passenger ships and cargo junks began to make ready for the toll of the day. China never rests, and never sleeps. No day is so sacred, no night so stormy



The office of the American Consulate.

but that the hum of industry and the noise of labor go on unintermittedly.

It was so on this bright Christmas morning. There were boat repairs on the beach busily engaged upon hulls and cabins and masts. There were blacksmiths in the forges shaping red-hot iron and white-hot steel into all sorts of forms and designs. There were peasants, market men, peddlers and water carriers, moving along the highways in the distribution and sale of their wares.

As the morning progressed flags began to appear on every ship in the harbor and flagstaff on shore. The great ensign of England rose up in front of the British Consulate simultaneously with that of France, Russia, Germany, Scandinavia, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and China itself. But upon the highest mast in Amoy waved the first flag of the world—the Stars and Stripes. On long lines decorative bunting of red, white and blue ran from staff to consulate, from consulate to outside walls and neighboring trees, and from trees and walls back to the building again.

Most of the Europeans followed the old oriental custom of lying late in bed. But the Chinese Christians were up and stirring long before dawn, and met the sunrise with salutes of firecrackers and bombs, with drums and tom-toms, with gongs and cymbals, and with that most mournful music of the Eastern flagpole. Above the roofs of the city of Amoy rose the great great gables of the cathedral, and the tiled roofs of the Catholic cathedral. It presented a strange contrast to the dwarf-like Chinese houses and shops that lay around it. It might have been in Toledo, so strongly did it resemble the illustrations of the ancient Spanish civilization which

raised it there by the side of the Chinese sea many years ago.

OLD SPANISH CHIMES.

Suddenly from its bellfries rang out the old Jesuit chimes, deep-toned, full-voiced and melodious, like those which flood with melody the air of European capitals. They are very old bells, which swing in the Amoy Cathedral. Centuries ago they called the pious to prayer in the suburbs of proud Madrid. Their notes were probably heard by the Saracens before Ferdinand and Isabella had driven the infidel from Spain. They had crossed the stormy Atlantic, and had made music in the Aztec capital. They have been carried by the galleons from Mexico to the Philippine Islands.

In Manila they had tolled their sweet language to monk and friar, proud conquistador and simple-minded Malay. From the Philippines they had crossed the China seas and been raised high in the air of the square tower of the Amoy Cathedral, the oldest temple of worship devoted to the Christian religion in China. The bells of Amoy are a fitting symbol of the land which gave them birth. They had seen Spain's conquest and expansion; they had witnessed its lethargy and decline, and here and now, in the dawn of the twentieth century, all their auditors, excepting good Padre Canial and the young Spanish Vice-Consul, were members of alien races.

At 7 o'clock people began to move toward the cathedral. From the narrow

lanes and streets of the populous city came troops of Chinese, clad in their most brilliant raiment, laughing, singing and chatting. From the men-of-war and merchant ships came a group of sailors and a few officers. From the foreign settlement on the Island of Kulangsu came swift men-of-war gigs, carrying officers of the customs, members of the consular body and parties of women and children from the various European homes.

Each gig flew its particular flag. From the consular boats floated the colors of the nationality they represented. The customs boats flew the great yellow banner of China with its blue and green dragon. The boats of private citizens were decorated simply with the merchant flags of the firms by whom their owners were employed.

There are only 500 Europeans all told in Amoy, of whom but a fourth are members of the church, and these chiefly Portuguese. Of this number not more than sixty attended mass on Christmas morning. The cathedral yard was clean and neat and the building sweet and spotless, terms which have but little meaning in America, but possess a profound significance in a land where many of the streets fairly reek and where a majority of the houses are pig pens.

Within the building was the dim light, the great space, the ornaments and decorations of the walls, the splendid altar and all the magnificent paraphernalia of the faith of Rome. There was Padre Canial, the acting archbishop of the district, a handsome, courtly, scholarly man, who might serve as a model for one



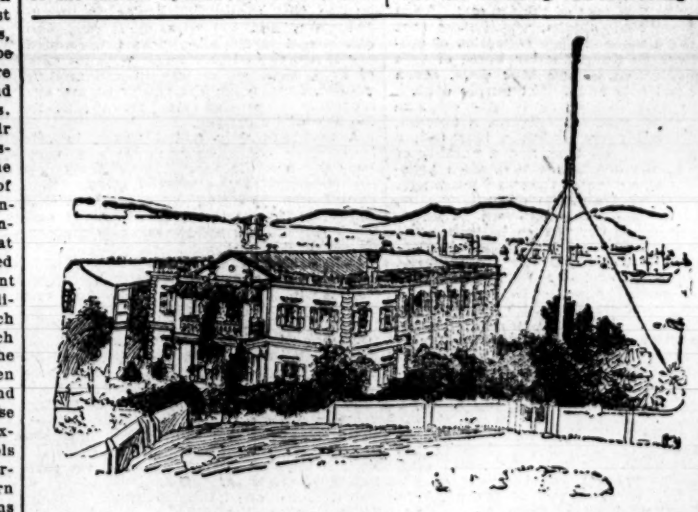
The office of the American Consulate.

of the cavaliers who drove Boabdil from the Alhambra. Looking at him, as he addressed that remarkable but interesting congregation, it was difficult to realize that he had been a distinguished noble in years long past, who had suddenly acquired his wealth, title, power and ambitious future, and had joined the Jesuits as a humble brother, and that for thirty years he had devoted his life, day and night, to the conversion of the Chinese to the true faith. As he stood at the altar he seemed not more than five and twenty; the happy life had wiped away thirty years of arduous toil and self-sacrifice and brought back the stately beauty of his youth.

CHINESE CHORISTERS.

Not far away was the choir led by sad-faced French Sisters of Charity, who had seen naught but Chinese faces the major part of their lives. But the wonderful music which that choir produced came not from these delicate devotees of the army of the church, but from a large number of bright and pretty Chinese girls, who sang as only singing birds of the forest or the boys at St. Paul's Cathedral. Some of these girls had been bought while mere babies from houses of shame, others were foundlings who had been left with the kind sisters by starving or dying mothers, others had been purchased from unnatural parents, and still others were the children of civilized or Christianized Chinese, who saw the superiority of European education to that afforded by their own country. They had been well trained in music, and they brought out the conceptions of Gounod and Verdi, Mozart and Beethoven, with an artistic finish and a disciplined power worthy of La Scala, in Milan.

It was charming and interesting to see



The American Consulate at Amoy.

ten to the service. It rolled along in sonorous Latin; it broke into Chinese, and at one point it ran into English. One hymn was given in French and an aria in Italian. It was a fitting commentary upon the invasion of the effete east by the religious phalanxes of the enthusiastic and tireless West. As for the congregation, it suggested or resembled a bed of daisies in a field, so clean and trim, so artistic and so brilliant was every one in appearance.

The hair of the women had been oiled and brushed until it looked like burnished black onyx. In their gorgeously-dressed dresses were silver pins and gold pins, pins from whose tips dangled sprays of gems or brilliant butterflies in enamel and precious metal, pins of ivory carved in a manner worthy of Cellini; hairpins of green jade, hairpins of crystal and hairpins of curiously carved strange woods and strange shells.

Their raiment was almost as startling in its brilliancy. There were scarlet silk dresses, embroidered in gold; azure satin robes, brocaded in silver; nearly grass cloth, half-covered with dragons in floss silk and bullion thread. There were pink trousers, salmon trousers, ultramarine, orange, lilac, emerald, magenta and violet trousers. There were variegated vests and over-vests that seemed odd embroidery or woven pieces in odd but brilliant colors.

MIRTH IN CHURCH.

The children were more gaudily dressed than their parents, for, in addition to their Chinese costumes, nearly every one wore

M. P. SNYDER



GREAT REDUCTION SHOE SALE

HAS PROVEN A BLESS-
ING TO THOSE WHO
HAVE TO BUY SHOES.

I have re-purchased, at about one-half its value the large and fine stock of shoes at No. 255 South Spring street, and for a short time will give the public the benefit of the following low prices:

LADIES' SHOES.

Ladies' fine Kid, Vienna and Paris toes	\$2.25
reduced to.....	
Ladies' fine Kid, Vienna and Paris Toes, hand-made	\$3.00
reduced to.....	
Ladies' extra fine Kid, E. P. Reed make, hand-made, all styles	\$4.00
reduced to.....	
Ladies' Vici Kid, no better made, all styles, and beauties	\$5.00
reduced to.....	
Ladies' Dongola Kid, patent tips	\$1.35
reduced to.....	
Ladies' Oxfords, all kinds	\$1.00 to \$3.00

CHILDREN'S BARGAINS.

Pebble Grain, 8 to 12, extra quality	85c
reduced to.....	
Pebble grain, 11 1/2 to 2, extra quality	\$1.00
reduced to.....	
Boys' Calf, 2 1/2 to 5, all grades and styles	\$1.50 to \$2.50
from.....	
Small sizes in children's	50c to \$1.25
from.....	

Sole agents for the "RED SCHOOL HOUSE" Shoes, the best in the world for the price. We are sole agents for J. S. Nelson & Sons' Shoes for boys and men.

See our Nelson \$3.00 Calf Shoes—See our Nelson \$4.00 Calf Shoes—See our Nelson \$5.00 Calf Shoes—See our Nelson \$6.00 Kangaroo Shoes.

These goods we warrant; if they do not give the best satisfaction we will refund or give a new pair. We are overstocked on some lines of men's shoes and will close them out from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair. Now is the time to buy your winter shoes. Do not miss this opportunity. These are bargains you never heard of before.

M. P. SNYDER, 255 South Spring Street, near Third.

ON A PAIR OF SKI.

Conan Doyle's Adventures
in an Alpine Pass.

Winter Mountain Climbing with
Some Surprises At-
tached.

How a Pair of Bucking Ski Help
One Over an Alpine Pass Nine
Thousand Feet
High.

BY A. CONAN DOYLE,
Author of "The Hound of the Baskinville," "The Adventures
of Sherlock Holmes," etc.

[From a Special Contributor.]
There is nothing peculiarly malignant in
the appearance of a pair of ski. They are
two strips of elm wood, eight feet long, four

back along the road you stop an instant to
tell a group in the hotel veranda how well
you are getting along. Something hap-
pens—and they suddenly find that their
congratulations are addressed to the soles
of your "ski." Then, if your mouth is
not full of snow you find yourself mutter-
ing the names of a few Swiss villages to
relieve your feelings. "Ragatz" is a very
handy word and may save a scandal.

But all this is in the early stage of sking.
You have to shuffle along the level, zig-
zag or move crab fashion up the hills,
and above all to turn with facility. The
first time you try to turn your friends
think it is part of your fun. The great
ski flapping in the air has the queerest ap-
pearance, like an exaggerated nigger dance.
But this sudden whirling round is really
the most necessary of accomplishments,
for only so can one turn upon the moun-
tain side without slipping down. It must
be done without ever presenting one's
heels to the slope, and this is the only way.

THE SKI MAKES MOUNTAIN-CLIMB-
ING EASY.
But granted that a man has perseverance,
and a month to spare in which to conquer
all these early difficulties, he will find
that sking opens up a field of sport for
him, which is, I think, unique. This is

low we floundered into and out of a soft
drift up to our waists, but on the whole
it was easy going, and as much of our
way lay through the woods it would have
been difficult to ski. About half past 6
after a long steady grind we emerged
from the woods, and shortly afterward



A moment of humiliation.

passed a wooden cow-house which was
the last sign of man which we were to
see until we reached Arosa.

OVER ROLLING SNOW FIELDS.

The snow being still hard enough upon
the slopes to give us a good grip for our
feet we pushed rapidly on over rolling
snow fields with a general upward ten-
dency. About 7:30 the snow cleared
the peaks behind us and the glare upon
the great expanse of virgin snow became
very dazzling. We worked our way down
a long slope and then coming to the cor-
responding hill side with a northern out-
look we found the snow as soft as powder
and so deep that we could touch no
bottom with our poles. Here then we
took our snow-shoes, and zig-zagged up
over the long white haunch of the moun-
tain pausing at the top for a rest. They
are useful things the "ski," for finding
that the snow was again hard enough to
bear us we soon converted ours into a
very comfortable bench, from which we
enjoyed the view of a wide panorama of
mountains, the names of which, my read-
ers will be relieved to hear, I have com-
pletely forgotten.

The snow was rapidly softening under
the glare of the sun and without our shoes
all progress would have been impossible.
We were making our way along the steep
slopes of a valley which was the first
of Furka Pass fairly in front of us. The
snow fell away here at an angle of from
50 to 60 deg. and as this steep incline
along the face of which we were shuffling
sloped away down until it ended in abso-
lute precipice a slip might have been se-
rious. My two more experienced com-



A moment of pride.

panions walked below for the half mile
or so of danger, but soon we found our-
selves upon a more reasonable slope,
where one might fall with impunity. And
now came the real sport of snow-shoeing.
Hitherto we had walked as fast as boots
would do, over a place where no boots
could pass. But now we had a pleasure
which boots can never give. For a third
of a mile we shot along over gently dip-
ping curves skimming down the snow-
field, without a motion of our feet. In that
great untrodden waste with snow fields
bounding our vision on every side and
no mark save the tracks of the chamois
and of foxes, it was glorious to whizz
along in this easy fashion. A short zig-
zag at the bottom of the slope, brought
us at 9:30 into the mouth of the pass,
and we could see the little hotel of
Arosa away down among the fir
woods thousands of feet beneath us.

THE SKI A SHOULDER ASIDE, AT YOUR PLEASURE.

Again we had a half mile or so, skim-
ming along with our poles dragging behind
us. It seemed to me that the difficulty
of our journey was over, and that we had
only to stand on our "ski" and let them
carry us to our destination. But the
most awkward place was yet in front.
The slope grew steeper and steeper until
it suddenly fell away into what was little
short of being sheer precipice. But still
that little when there is soft snow upon it
is all that is needed to bring out another
possibility of these wonderful slips of
wood. The brothers Branger agreed that
the place was too difficult to attempt with
the "ski" upon our feet. To me it seemed
as if a parachute was the only instrument
for which we had any use, but I did as I
saw my companions do. They undid their
"ski," lashed the straps together, and
turned them into a rather clumsy tobog-
gan. Sitting on these with our heels dug
into the snow, and our sticks pressed
hard down behind us, we began to move
down the precipitous face of the pass. I
think that both my comrades came to
grief over it. I know they were as white
as Lot's wife at the bottom. But my own
troubles were so pressing that I had no
time to think of them. I tried to keep the
pace within moderate bounds by pressing
on the stick, which had the effect of turn-
ing the sledge sideways so that one
skidded down the slope. Then I dug my
heels hard in, which shot me off back-

wards, and in an instant my two skis,
tied together, flew away like an arrow
from a bow, whizzing past the two Brang-
ers, and vanished over the next slope,
leaving their owner sputtering in the
deep snow.

OVER SNOW DRIFTS THIRTY FEET DEEP.

It might have been an awkward ac-
cident in the upper field where the drifts
are twenty or thirty feet deep. But the
steepness of the place was an advantage
now, for the snow could not accumulate
to any great extent upon it. I made my
way down in my own fashion. My tailor
tells me that Harris tweed cannot wear
out. He will find samples of his wares
on view from the Furka Pass to Arosa,
and for the remainder of the day I was
happiest when nearest the wall.

However, save that one of the Brangers
sprained his ankle badly in the descent,
all went well with us, and we entered
Arosa at 11:30, having taken exactly seven
hours over our journey. The residents at
Arosa who knew that we were coming
had calculated that we could not possibly
be there before 1 o'clock, and turned out
to see us descend the steep pass just about
the time when we were finishing a com-
fortable luncheon at the Rehof. I would
not grudge them any innocent amusement,
but still I was just as glad that my own
little performance was over before they
assembled with their opera-glasses. One
can do very well without a gallery when
one is trying a new experiment on "ski."
(Copyright, 1894, by A. Conan Doyle.)

THE KIND OF CHARITY

That "Curseth Him Who Gives and
Him Who Takes."

(December Forum.) There is many a
rich man seated today with easy con-
science at a table shining with cut-glass
and silver, who would be ready to stretch
out a helping hand to those who need it,
if they were not "all so far away." He is
living in another world. What he does is
to make his annual contributions to our
charitable societies, and that is all. Some
day we shall begin to calculate the evil
resulting from such contributions. Again
and again it is true of the charity of to-
day that "it curseth him who gives and
him who takes." On the one hand the
poor man, sinking down into the mire of
pauperism, realizes dimly the bitterness of
his degradation, and takes the aims offered
him with curses in his heart; while on the
other hand the rich merchant or manufac-
turer, who is daily disregarding the health
of little children and delicate girls, quiets
his conscience with a large check in the
name of charity. And society applauds
the generosity of such a man, and his eyes
are blinded. "It is so tempting to the
rich to think that by giving a check for
the support of a social scheme, poverty
may be abolished, and they be left free to
enjoy their wealth. They always hope
that something, not themselves, might
meet all needs."

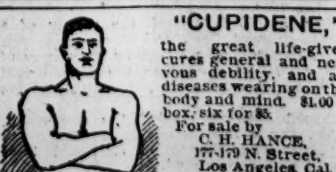
One is often asked the question, "What
can the rich man do for the relief of suf-
fering?" I believe that there is but one
answer: Let him give not alms but him-
self, and the wisdom comes with the giv-
ing. I knew a young apprentice in a great
machine-shop who was stricken down with
consumption. His parents were old and
feeble, and it was only through the gifts
of his employer that his last days were
made comfortable, but more to them all
than the gifts was the fact that the em-
ployer came himself to the little home in
the East-side tenement, and spoke friendly
words. From every such natural friend-
ship there grow more and more chances
for helpfulness, and for that truest char-
ity—the charity—the treating of others
as if they were of our own kind.

**NO USE CRYING
OVER SPILLED MILK**
IF YOU HAVE
LOST YOUR APPETITE
DON'T WORRY
BUT TAKE THE GENUINE
**JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT.**
1 DOZ. BOTTLES EQUAL IN
NOURISHMENT A CASK OF ALE.
LOOK FOR
SIGNATURE *JOHANN HOFF* MADE IN GERMANY

Take a Cup of East India Herb Tea

Occasionally at night. It will re-
lieve your headache, clear your skin
and make you feel fresh and vigor-
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the great life-giver
cures general and ner-
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DR. TALCOTT & CO.

The Leading Specialists for

Diseases of MEN Exclusively.

Not a Dollar
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FOR
Medicine or Treatment
Until We Cure You.



We mean the above statement emphatically—it means everybody, and it is to show our sincerity, honesty and ability to cure these diseases, of which we make a specialty. We have the largest practice in Southern California, acquired by skill and moderate charges. Our Offices are the most elaborate and private in the city, and you need see no one but the doctors. We make it a part of our business to deal in sacred confidence with our patients. We have abandoned the treatment of all diseases except those of a Private, Nervous and Chronic Nature of Men. We believe that we thereby attain the highest possible degree of success for the speedy, thorough and permanent cure of these peculiar cases. Our book on the nature and treatment of these diseases, together with rules for diet, exercise and sleep sent free on application; also our self-diagnosis sheet and our opinion as to the curability of the case.

Corner Main and Third Streets.
Over Wells-Fargo Express Office. Private side entrance on Third St. Telephone—Office, 1309; Residence, 129 W.

Shoes given away
WITH EVERY \$3.00 PURCHASE.

\$4.00
\$2.50

Shoes given away

WITH EVERY \$2.00 PURCHASE.

These Shoes which we are giving away include Ladies', Misses', Children's and Boys' high button shoes, ladies' and misses' Oxford ties and toe slippers, men's \$2.50 embroidered slippers, ladies' men's and children's tennis shoes, and men's and boys' \$4 patent-leather dancing pumps.

Having purchased this stock at 40 cents on the dollar, and as every shoe must be sold or given away by December 25, we make this great offer. Come at once, before the stock is picked over.

513 South Spring-st.

At Auction.

The entire beautiful collection at
CANINI'S
World's Fair Art Store,
324 S. Spring St.

Being the finest art exhibits from
the World's Fair and the Midwinter
Fair, such as hand-modeled Terra
Cotta Sketches from Naples, Bohe-
mian Art Glass, Artistic Furniture
from Venice, Roman Silk Blankets,
Marble Statuary from Florence, and
many other rare and valuable arti-
cles suitable for

Christmas Presents.
Sale absolute and unreserved, as we have
orders from the consignors to clear out the
exhibits entirely, and the store must be
vacated on December 26.
Sale begins Tuesday, December 18,
At 2 o'clock p.m. and at 7:30 p.m. by
THOMAS B. CLARK,
Auctioneer.

Off & Vaughn's

Popular prices for drugs have taken
the town. The people are taking the
goods.
Cor. Spring and Fourth streets.
PHONE 491

Niles Pease,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Furniture, Carpets, Lace and Silk Our-
tains, Portieres, Oil Cloths, Window
Shades, Linoleums, Mattings, Baby
Carriages, etc.

337, 339 and 341 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

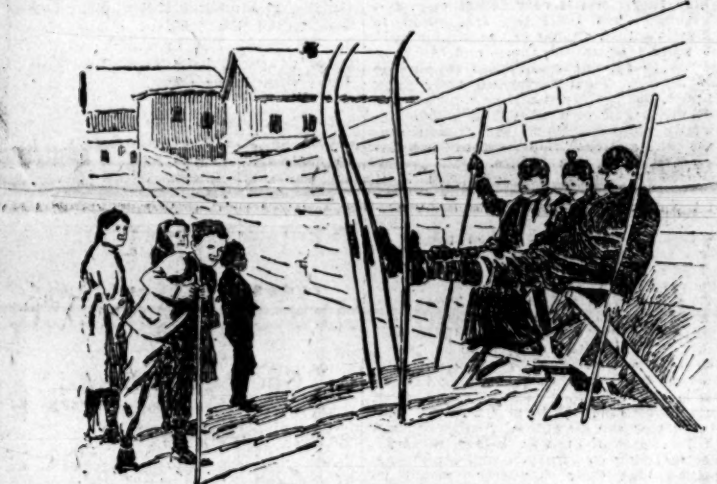
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TOYS Crockery, Tin, Glass, Agate
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Large elegantly dressed Doll, bisque head, jointed, worth \$1.50.....\$1.00
Large Huggies lined body and parasol, worth \$1.50.....\$1.00
Iron Wagons, going at.....90c, \$1.40, \$1.60, \$2, \$2.40, \$2.75
Brass Doll Beds, complete.....85c
Call and be convinced.
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Jones' Book Store

Has without doubt the
LARGEST STOCK OF BOOKS
and the biggest bargains in the
city.
Holidays at Jones', 226 W. First Street, near Nadeau
Hotel



The center of village o'-servation.

inches broad, with a square heel, turned-
up toes and straps in the center to secure
your feet. No one to look at them would
guess at the possibilities which lurk in
them. But you put them on and you turn
with a smile to see whether your friends
are looking at you, and then the next
moment you are boring your head madly
into a snowbank, and kicking frantically
with both feet, and half rising only to butt
violently into that snowbank again, and
your friends are getting more entertain-
ment than they had ever thought you cap-
able of giving.

THE SURPRISES IN A PAIR OF SKI.
This is when you are beginning. You
naturally expect trouble then, and you are
not likely to be disappointed. But as you
get on a little the thing becomes more in-
teresting. The "ski" are the most capric-
ious things on earth. One day you cannot
go wrong with them. On another, with
the same weather and the same snow, you
cannot go right. And it is when you least
expect it that things begin to happen. You

not appreciated yet, but I am convinced
that the time will come when hundreds
of Englishmen will come to Switzerland
for the skiing season in March and April.
I believe that I may claim to be the first
to save only two Switzers, to do any mountain
work (though on a modest enough scale)
on snowshoes, but I am certain that I will
not be many a thousand to be the last.

The fact is that it is easier to climb an
ordinary peak or to make a journey over
the higher passes in winter than in sum-
mer, if the weather is only set fair. In
summer you have to climb down as well
as to climb up, and the one is as tiring as
the other. In winter your trouble is
halved, as most of your descent is a mere
slide. If the snow is tolerably firm it is
much easier also to zig-zag up it on "ski"
than to clamber over boulders under a hot
summer sun. The temperature, too, is
more favorable for exertion in winter, for
nothing could be more delightful than the
crisp, pure air on the mountains, though
glasses are of course necessary to protect
the eyes from the snow glare.

A SKI MOUNT OF OVER 9000 FEET.

Our project was to make our way from
Davos to Arosa over the Furka Pass, which
is over 9000 feet high. The distance is not
more than from twelve to fourteen miles
as the crow flies, but it has only once been
done in winter. Last year the two brothers
Branger made their way across on "ski."
They were my companions on the present
expedition, and more trustworthy ones no
novice could hope to have with him. They
are both men of considerable endurance,
and even a long spell of my German did not
appear to exhaust them.

We were up before 4 in the morning
and had started at half past for the vil-
lage of Frauenthal where we were to
commence our ascent. A great pale moon
was shining in a violet sky with such
stars as can only be seen in the tropics
or the highest Alps. At quarter past 5
we turned from the road and began to
climb up the hillsides over the alternate
banks of last year's grass and slopes of
snow. We carried our "ski" over our
shoulders and our ski boots slung round
our necks, for it was good walking where
the snow was hard, and it was sure to be
hard wherever the sun had struck it dur-
ing the day. Here and there in a hol-



Up the mountain.

Down the mountain.

stood on the crown of a slope and you ad-
just your body for a rapid descent, but you
upon your face. Or you stand upon a
plateau which seems to you to be as level
as a billiard table, and in an instant, with-
out cause or warning, away they shoot and
you are left staring at the sky. For a man
who suffers from too much dig-
nity a course of Norwegian snow-shoes
would have a fine moral effect.

Whenever you brace yourself for a fall
it never comes off. Whenever you think
yourself absolutely secure it is all over
with you. You come to a hard ice slope
at an angle of 75 deg., and you zig-zag up
it, digging the side of your "ski" into it,
and feeling that it is a mosquito settles upon
you, you are gone. But nothing ever hap-
pens and you reach the top in safety.
Then you stop upon the level to congrat-
ulate your companion and you have just
time to say "What a lovely view is this!"
when you find yourself standing upon your
two shoulder-blades with your "ski" tied
tightly round your neck. Or again you
may have had a long outing without any
misfortune at all, and as you shuffle

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The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly.

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The Los Angeles Times

VOLUME XXVII.

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, receiving every night in the year from 14,000 to 15,000 words of FRESH TELEGRAPHIC NEWS over 18,500 miles of leased wires.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier, 5 cents a month, or 50 cents a week. SUNDAY TIMES \$2 a year. WEEKLY, \$1.50 six months, 75 cents.

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Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—Aladdin, Jr.
IMPERIAL—Vaudeville.
BURBANK—The Corcoran Brothers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Do not depend upon the return of rejected manuscripts, but retain copies if you wish to preserve your contributions.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

As noted elsewhere in The Times, Mayor Rowan yesterday vetoed the ordinance for the issuance of bonds for park, school and other purposes. The Mayor's objections to the proposed bond issue are stated clearly and briefly. As to the school bonds, he does not consider the amount specified, \$185,000 as sufficient to meet the demand for increased educational facilities. The ordinance, moreover, does not specifically state in what manner the money is to be expended. Such specific statement the Mayor rightly regards as due to the taxpayers of the city before they can be expected to authorize the loan.

As regards the proposed tunnel through the hill at Third street, Mayor Rowan believes that "the expense of that improvement, if it can be so called, should be borne by the district to be particularly benefited. He points out, further, that though the large sum of \$141,000 is asked for to defray the cost of constructing the tunnel, no provision is made for the payment of damages to property-owners whose property might be damaged by the work. He is also of opinion that the question might be disposed of at any ordinary city election, thus avoiding the extra expense of a special election.

It is extremely doubtful if the proposed loan would have been authorized by the people, had the matter been submitted to vote, as proposed in the ordinance vetoed. The absence of specific information as to how the money was to be expended was, as the Mayor points out, a serious objection. It is the moral, if not the legal, duty of the Council, in submitting a proposition of this kind, to furnish accurate and specific information as to the manner in which the money borrowed is to be expended.

The Third-street tunnel scheme is obviously impracticable at this time, when money for the enlargement of school facilities, and for other purposes, is so imperatively needed. There is also a nebulous uncertainty as to how the money asked for the improvement of Elysian Park is to be expended. The ordinance throws little or no light on this uncertainty. The sum of \$100,000 might easily be thrown away on this park without affording any adequate return. The people are entitled to know just what it is proposed to do in this work, and it is the plain duty of the Council to furnish the required information.

The taxpayers of the city are to be congratulated on the firmness of Mayor Rowan in placing his official disapproval upon this proposition, in its present form. The Council must furnish a bill of particulars if it expects a scheme of this kind to receive the sanction of the people.

It is not possible, at this late day, for the Council to pass the bond ordinance over the Mayor's veto in time to submit the question to the voters at the time named in the instrument. The members will have to pick their flints and try it again, and on new and different lines.

THE MILWAUKEE SCHEME.

As briefly outlined in recent dispatches, "organized labor" has entered upon a new scheme of organization in Milwaukee. So far as can be gathered from the meager accounts of the plan, it is proposed to widen the scope of the labor unions by taking in the entire population of the city. "Ward unions" are to be organized, to include not only all classes of wage earners, but merchants, professional men, capitalists, etc. The idea appears to be that such an organization would be invincible, and would be able to sweep everything before it, to the superlative credit and glory of "organized labor."

Upon a superficial examination, the Milwaukee scheme appears to be Utopian, not to say ridiculous. It is like an inverted pyramid—a bulky superstructure resting upon a wholly inadequate foundation. Oil and water will not mix, and there is but little probability that the proposed organization can be accomplished, and if it could be, the result would be to wipe out trade unionism in Milwaukee. The organizers would speedily discover that they had bitten off a much larger mouthful than they could masticate. In their zeal to swell their membership by taking in all sorts of people, they would acquire persons and classes who would not coalesce, nor "programme," nor obey orders, nor be

whipped into line after the manner of the average member of a union.

One of the fatal mistakes of so-called "organized labor" is the assumption that it is "the people." This false assumption is the basis of a large proportion of its disastrous mistakes. If the Milwaukee plan of organization could be carried into effect, it would very quickly reveal to organized labor the pitiful insignificance of its minority, as compared to the sum total of citizenship, and even to the sum total of independent wage-earners. Give the community at large an opportunity to voice its sentiments and exert its influence in the councils of organized labor, and the seal of condemnation would promptly be placed upon the ultra and mischievous schemes which under present conditions originate in secret councils, and are promulgated to the world by a few hard-boiled extremists as the fiat of "labor."

The great body of the people believe in the supremacy of law, the stability of our institutions, the abstract justice which underlies our social customs and traditions, and the indefeasible right of every man, whether "organized" or unorganized, to labor upon terms to be made between himself and his employer alone, so long as neither of them violate the law. This vast majority, if afforded an opportunity, would promptly vote down the ultra vagaries and the demagogic schemes of the narrow and selfish agitators who lead labor only to its undoing. These blind leaders of the blind would seek in vain for an endorsement of their views and plans should they appeal to the real people of Milwaukee, or of any other intelligent American community.

The practical realization of the Milwaukee scheme of organization would sound the death-knell of the walking delegate in that community.

NEWSPAPER VS. MAGAZINE.

The Southern Magazine, published at Louisville, Ky., has succumbed to the pressure of hard times and insufficient patronage. In announcing its suspension, the publishers say they have spent many years of unremitting labor and thousands of dollars in the effort to establish a high-class literary periodical in the South, but are forced at last to give up the attempt.

In these days of diversified newspaper literature, the monthly periodicals—all, at least, save the very foremost of the old-established magazines—have a hard road to travel. The great daily papers have invaded the magazine field, and to a considerable extent, have conquered it. The victory they have achieved is legitimate, and has in it the elements of permanence. It is a clear case of the survival of the fittest.

The day is past when the better class of newspaper literature can with truth be classed as ephemeral. While making the presentation of the news always the first consideration, the leading newspapers of the day also number among their contributors the ablest writers in all branches of knowledge. Their columns reflect the best thought of the time, and chronicle the highest achievements of human genius—and they do it quick. One great advantage which the newspaper has over the monthly magazine is the freshness of the treatment which its writers can give to the themes treated. They are able to "strike while the iron is hot," to use a familiar phrase. Their subjects can be treated when they are still uppermost in the public interest, while the monthly magazine lags several weeks in the rear, until its utterances are in the nature of an anticlimax. The great daily newspapers, moreover, with their frequent issues and their scores of trained writers, cover a much broader field than can be covered by the monthlies. Their treatment of themes of contemporary interest is also more terse and pertinent as well as more timely. The reader is thus enabled to keep more fully abreast of current thought and current events than would be possible with only monthly issues.

And, finally, the literature of the daily press, with its widely diversified range of topics, is offered to the public at much lower prices, all things considered, than the literature of the monthly publications. A single issue of one of the great Sunday newspapers often contains double, treble, and even quadruple the amount of matter, by actual measurement, that is contained in a single issue of the largest of the magazines. The Sunday newspaper sells for five cents per copy, while for the magazine is demanded from twenty-five to fifty cents per copy.

The news features of the daily press—always foremost—have become an actual necessity to all intelligent people. And when to the news features are superadded literary and critical features of a high order of excellence, it is not difficult to understand why the daily newspaper is

supplanting the monthly review in popularity and influence.

There remains, of course, and will always remain, a certain field for the monthly magazine. It is convenient in form, and within its restricted field it is a valuable feature of current literature. It also affords scope for a finer class of illustrations than is possible in the daily paper, with the tremendous speed at which it must come from the presses, and the cheaper quality of paper that must be used. But the great magazines which are already established, monopolize the magazine field to a large extent, to the exclusion of competition in their line. The number of such publications that can succeed is limited, because the field is limited. Hence it is that the new candidates for public favor find it extremely difficult to secure a foothold. The establishment of a new magazine upon a paying basis means the sinking of thousands and even hundreds of thousands of dollars. The prospect is not at all inviting, fortunately for would-be investors in enterprises of this kind. Nine out of ten ventures in the magazine field come to grief sooner or later.

Congressman Brodus of West Virginia, in a recent speech, quoted Carlyle's description of Sir Henry Vane of England, as being peculiarly applicable to Professor Wilson. It must be confessed that Carlyle's description fits the free-trade professor about as closely as it fit it had been made for his especial benefit. The language is as follows:

"Grant him all manner of purity and elevation; subtle, high discourse and intellectual dexterity; an amiable, devout and zealous man. His tendency toward the abstract and theoretic is irresistible. His hold on the concrete, wherein lies everything that is practical and permanent, is not that of a giant, or born practical king. His astonishing subtlety of mind conducts him not to new clearness, but to ever new abstruseness, wheel within wheel, and depth under depth. His astonishing intellect occupies itself in splitting hairs, and not in twisting cordage, or other effectual draught tackle to take road with. You can only get away from such a man with the prayer, 'Lord, deliver me from Thee.' I want twisted cordage and steady pulling, not split hairs, hysterical spasmodics and treble. Then amiable, subtle, elevated individual, the Lord deliver me from Thee."

At a recent meeting of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, an address to the people of the Pacific Coast was forwarded in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Every business firm and every citizen of the Coast having influential Eastern and Southern connections is asked to write personal letters to friends in those sections, requesting them to communicate with the Senators and Representatives in Congress from their respective districts, asking that they will do all in their power to enact legislation favorable to the Nicaragua Canal during this session. It is believed that such action cannot fail to secure the aid of powerful friends. The construction of this great waterway between the two oceans will be of inestimable benefit, not only to California, but to the entire country. The above suggestion is a good one, and if generally acted upon by the people of the Pacific Coast will be sure to bear good fruit in aid of this important enterprise.

Under the new constitution of New York any railroad that issues a pass to a State official lays itself liable to a fine of \$1000, and any official who accepts a pass is subject to the loss of his office. The intention of this provision is all right. But with an intense desire on the part of State officials and railroads to "get together" on this question, some way will be found to circumvent the Constitution. The average legislator would rather run the risk of losing his office than to pay his fare on a railroad.

John Burns, the English Socialist and labor agitator, when he first arrived in this country, declared his intention not to talk about the American people until he had been here long enough to know something about them. But he is now talking about this country and its people as glibly as a jabbering Populist at a crossroads shindy. As well try to make water run up hill as to keep a socialist labor agitator from wagging his jaw.

Democrats are not saying much about Presidential timber for 1896. As most of their prominent statesmen have been retired to private life, the question of leadership for 1896 is truly embarrassing. New York will doubtless be the pivotal State, as heretofore, and Jerry Simpson is going to New York to live. How would the Sockless One do for the leader of the forlorn hope in 1896? He never washes—so far so good!

Mr. Estee addressed the Republican State Central Committee yesterday, reiterating his previously expressed belief that he was defeated through the influence of the A.P.A. He also expressed the opinion that the Republican party owes it to the State to demand a review by the Legislature of the alleged frauds in San Francisco.

It is to be hoped that if John J. Ingalls is returned to the United States Senate from Kansas, he will profit by his period of probation, and will have the sense to devote more time to the good work of which he is capable, and less time to the ridiculous attitudinizing of which he is also, unfortunately, capable.

According to Agent Penny of the Pine Ridge Agency, the besetting sin of the Sioux Indians is idleness. It is evident that the true mission of the Sioux is to join an "industrial army."

A still, small boom has been started for Mr. Allison of Iowa for President in 1896. Mr. Allison of Iowa is an able man and a staunch Republican. But there are other Richmonds in the field

who will give Bro. Allison and his boomlet a feeling of extreme fatigue before the battle has been fought and won.

Gov. Walte now declares that the preachers and the gamblers of Colorado combined to defeat him. For once extremes met in a righteous cause.

Another installment of "Rome and the A.P.A." will appear in The Times shortly—probably next Sunday.

PITH OF THE PRESS.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch): There is talk of a protest from the prize ring against the brutalities of the football gridiron. (New York Advertiser): Who is to draw the line between pictures on the stage and the living picture in the opera box?

(Indianapolis News): The man who can invent a gun to kill at 1000 yards is a ready-made hero in the eyes of the Chinese at his own price.

(Tampabay Times): Capital and labor would get along very well together if there were not so many men trying to get capital without labor.

(Oakland Enquirer): From the slowness in getting down to serious work upon the Reilly funding bill at this session of Congress, it might be inferred that its promoters abandon hope of passing it.

(Arizona Citizen): Wildcat money and free trade are dear to the heart of the South. The Democrats are not. The currency scheme is liable to be adopted.

(New York Press): Things are looking brighter for Mr. Hill. It has been found that two votes were cast for him for Governor of Pennsylvania and he is now looking hopefully at Texas.

(Santa Rosa Republican): The gold reserve is running down again and California will be compelled to oil up its bond machine. The administration will be remembered chiefly for its deficiencies in sense and other resources.

(Pasadena News): The Nicaragua Canal must come, and it is a good sign of the times that the idea is increasing in popularity all over the country. Such a canal with America in control would give the Pacific Coast an importance that would be a benefit to every property-holder in the land.

(Santa Barbara Press): It is said that the Election vote fell off 5000 in 1890 as compared with 1888. Most of the Prohibitionists are Republicans, and the idea of wasting their votes for a lifetime is beginning to make them wiser. (Richmond Dispatch, Dem.): That the banks ought to be divorced from the government was a part of the Democratic creed of the old time. But our people are not so stupid as to believe that treasury notes as currency that it will be hard to convince them that they ought to allow the banks to issue the currency of the country.

(Pasadena Star): We hope that no partisan spirit will enter into the proposed contest of Mr. Budd's election. Much as good Republicans would like to see their champion succeed, they yet want no suspicion of unfairness, and are not so selfish as to wish to deprive a rival of a victory justly won. There should be no untoward evidence of fraud to justify a contest.

(Toledo Blade): The Carlisle plan stands no show of adoption. The Democrats in Congress are not so stupid as to believe that the great question of the best plan whereby the government shall abandon banking, and issue currency, will be solved by circulating notes, must fall upon the statesmen of the Republican party in the next Congress.

(New York Herald): Among the first acts of Congress should be the appointment of a commission to devise a reform of the currency and the passage of a law to that effect. The currency, the proceeds of which might, perhaps, be used to retire the legal tenders and Sherman notes that are causing so much trouble in doing this the government would merely be funding a very annoying floating debt.

(Indianapolis Sentinel, Dem.): No intelligent man can fail to see that the real source of the government's present trouble is the necessity of maintaining the gold standard. Its credit money is not redeemable in gold on demand, or special payments must be suspended. The only way to get rid of this situation is a retirement of all credit money, including silver, of the government.

(Atlanta Constitution, Dem.): The great trouble with Mr. Cleveland's plan is that it is not a legal tender. It is a note it employs them as the guarantee funds for the redemption of the notes of insolvent banks. What the East wants is the redemption of the notes of insolvent banks, and the redemption of the notes of insolvent banks is the redemption of the notes of insolvent banks.

(New York Sun, Dem.): Mr. Carlisle in his recent report shows that he gives his adherence to the gold standard and an elastic banknote currency. These he erects upon these two postulates an eccentric plan which conservative business men will reject, because they cannot measure the possible damage that might result from putting it into operation, and which Populists and silverites will not touch, because it neither gives an unlimited issue of fiat paper money nor unlimited coinage of silver.

(Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.): There is no secret of silver dollars and there is no need of haste in resuming free coinage. We can well afford to await the action of other nations in the matter of providing for the free use of silver. Our whole currency system needs reorganizing, but this is a large undertaking and demands time. Those who think we are going to get out of a scarcity of silver in the meantime may dismiss their fears. We have now more than seven times as many silver dollars as the people are willing to use as currency.

When women vote, the air will ring with arguments on everything. They'll rack their brains, progressive souls To plunge into mental holes, And spank their babies at the polls, When women vote.

When women vote, each man will find A duplicate in womankind, Of their weaker sisters they will "bluff," And with hairpins and powder puff The ballot-box they will stuff, When women vote.

When women vote, this life will seem One large nightmare, fearful dream—Our modest wives will all grow rash, And God knows who will cook our hash, When women vote.

When women vote, we men will be But spectres of humanity; Like ghosts we'll flit from place to place, A hungry, thirsty, desperate race, For we'll have nothing left but space, When women vote.

—(New York World.)

Caught in the Act.

(New York Mercury): One afternoon, when a perfect kale of wind was raging, a Brooklyn gentleman, in feeble health, was struggling to reach his home, aided by his wife.

Just as they reached the corner of a street a huge tin chimney pot was torn from the roof of a house by the power of the wind and dashed to the ground just in front of the feeble gentleman and his wife.

"Good heavens!" cried the gentleman, "that was a narrow escape for us."

"If it had struck us it would have killed us," she replied.

The two stopped for a moment to examine the chimney pot—more dangerous in a high wind than a bombshell—but just as they were scrutinizing it a window nearby was opened, a female head thrust out, and in a shrill tone she said:

"You needn't think you're going to carry that off, 'cause it belongs to my house!"

NEIGHBOR LIMBERKNEE'S GOD AN' MIEN.

My neighbor Limberknee hez got a God thet's a real queer. An' Limberknee is talkin' rot whenever I go near. An' he sez 'bout thet God o' his, an' 'w'at he's goin' ter do; An' how, ef we don't mind our biz, his God'll put us through; An' but ef we keep entreatin' an' a-sawlin' in His path, An' w'en it's up in meetin', w'y, we may escape His wrath. They's lots o' croakers in this world, an' let's o' 'em, 'cause they're a-sawlin' an' a-sawlin' in His path. An' w'en it's dry, they pray for rain, an' w'en it's wet they groan. An' send up prayers an' wails o' pain an' lay 'em at the throne. They trust their God, but think thet He ain't sence enuf to rule. Ef I'd religion, seems ter me, I'd think I was a fool. Before the wisdom o' my God, an' all to Him I'd trust.

An' how my head beneath His rod, of woe I'd trust. An' w'en He sez, "You go it w'y," w'y, go it I would; I'd never whimper 'round and cry, I won't see how I could; An' w'en He sez, "You go it w'y," I'd never cuss a nat'ral; But do like Noar did, you bet, an' build a little boat.

An' a-sawlin' through the swim an' hope for better days, An' not keep waitin' after Him to go an' believe His goin' to plug the shower-bath, you know. Until some fellow splits his mug an' tells Him, "Let her go!"

An' w'en they's literary thaws an' floods an' lookin' tuff, I don't believe He'll stop it 'cause some fellow sez, "Ef I don't see nothin' in this, I'll make my rain world o' mine; I'm down in my ruin an' I makes my rain an' shine."

An' ef sometimes I make a mess an' gets it overdone, I'm a funeral, I guess, an' I'm the guilty one. My God as good will never send these dern tormentin' things; His floods and lightnings never rend and rend. He never lets the devil go a-snoozin' 'round His house.

A-lookin' chance to throw 'em inter fery holes; He never puts temptation in the way of mortal man. An' w'en he takes the chance to sin, condemns him 'cause he can. He has no throne nor lawyer books, ner anger in His eyes.

An' w'en you see His lovin' looks, all sin an' shame, You understand it's but a name, made up by mortal clay. A kinder sort o' nightmare dream, a cobweb on yer eyes.

Thet makes the life yer livin' seem apart from paradise. My God is good; no sin kin come a-sneakin' in His path; He smiles, an' sin is gone, by gum! He sin's in His path.

He never from His judgment-seat, sez, "Bring the prisoner in; Lamb, is the record all complete? W'at's his besettin' sin?" He wouldn't bow his head ner kneel! Thinks Oh, my, how bad that makes Me feel! Ten billion years in hell, I guess.

ALFRED L. TOWNSEND.

HIGH TIDE AT OCEITYSBURG.

A cloud possessed the hollow field, The gathering battle's smoky shield; Athwart the gloom the lightning flashed, And through the cloud some horsemen dashed.

And from the heights the thunder pealed. Then, at the brief command of Lee, Moved out that matchless infantry. With Picket leading grandly down To rush against the roaring crown Of those dread heights of destiny.

Far heard above the angry guns A cry across the tumult runs: "The voice that rang through Shiloh's woods And Chickamauga's solitudes, The fierce South cheering on her sons."

Ah, how the withering tempest blew Against the front of Pettigrew! The British squares that scorched and singed, Like that infernal flame that fringed The British squares at Waterloo!

But who shall break the guards that wait Before the awful face of fate? The shattered standards of the South Were shivered at the cannon's mouth, And all her hopes were desolate.

In vain the Tennesseean set His breast against the bayonet; In vain Virginia charged and raged, A tiger in her wrath unaged, Till all the hill was red and wet!

Above the bayonets mixed and crossed, Men saw a ray of glimmering sword. Receding through the battle-cloud, And heard across the tempest loud The death-cry of a nation's lord.

The brave went down! Without disgrace They leaped to ruin's red embrace. They only heard fate's thunder wail, And saw the dazzling sunburst break In smiles on glory's blood-red face.

WILL H. THOMPSON.

ARMENIA.

Armenia, O Armenia! Will nations heed thy cry, Or thus thou feel the victim's steel Till all thy people die?

Thy land, that once held Eden, Where Adam wept to dwell, The savage Turk by fearful work Hath made it now a hell.

Here Noah's mighty mountain Uplifts its ancient head; And views a plain piled high with slain, Armenia's martyred dead!

Where maidens, Christian maidens, Kneel down to fendish Kurds, And the air they breathe a prayer We dare not frame in words.

A prayer that even Satan Might listen to with pain, As daughters fair with bosoms bare Regard simply to be slain.

To woman's prayer was answered A demon's mocking laugh, And then the knife that ended life Seemed kinder far by half.

O chivalry of England! Of Europe's knights of old! Thy words should flash, thy cannons crash For human right and worth.

Ought Turkish tigers shepherd This princely Christian fold, And bat of crimes unnumbered times Too awful to be told?

Wake, lion-hearted Richard! Shake off the clinging sod! And once again lead England's men Against these foes of God!

LOUIS F. CURTIS.

HOLIDAY ATTENTIONS.

"My dear, you're looking very tired tonight." (That means a Christmas cloak.) "I'll get your slippers and your pipe—a high— (That business, and no joke.)

"You'll kill yourself if you keep working so!" (That speech is bound to win.) "Darling, I could not live if you should go!" (That means a diamond pin.)

"I've had the girl make just the nicest tea!" (My head has fallen back.) "The thing you liked best when you married me!" (Mercy! a fur-trimmed sacque.)

"Poor, tired dear! I'll rub your head for you!" (In voice despair I look.) "When I go shopping I'll be tired, too!" (That means—my pocketbook.)

—(Atlanta Constitution.)

Prof. Wilson's Successor.

(Minneapolis Tribune): Congressman Dayton, the successor of William L. Wilson, the apostle of free trade and author of the Democratic tariff bill, is a young man of 37 years of age, who has the reputation of being a good lawyer. He made a wonderful campaign, visiting every portion of the district and becoming acquainted with the people. It is predicted that he will make his mark in Congress.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

"More Mort"—A Plain Proposition. LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15.—(To the Editor of The Times): A short time since the city was startled by an accident which occurred near the Plaza, where a large portion of a new brick building, then in course of construction, fell into the street, apparently without cause, and seriously injuring some of the workmen engaged thereon. As the building was but one story in height, the walls were not likely to be built greatly away from the center of gravity, nor could there have been any very great crushing weight in the structure, so it was a question of doubt as to what had caused the accident, but a careful examination of the materials used which has been made, has revealed the cause. An analysis of the mortar used in that building, made by a well-known firm of analytical chemists, shows that the percentage of calcium oxide (pure lime) therein is but 4.62, or less than one part of pure lime to nineteen of sand, and while there is no city ordinance regulating the proportion of lime that must be used in mixing mortar, good and reliable builders are of opinion that mortar of that quality should be composed of at least one part of lime to seven of sand, a wide difference from the proportion used in this case.

While it is not intended to criticize the acts of any present city official, I wish to call the attention of the public to the argument which this case makes in favor of that portion of the proposed charter amendments relating to the building department of the city government. It is proposed to have a building commission, consisting of three members, which at least two shall be competent architects, which shall have charge of the regulation of all matters pertaining to buildings, and such a body would have to prescribe rules to regulate all such matters as the proper mixing of mortar, and not only that, but would take care to see, through the building inspector, that these regulations were complied with, and there would be no more cases of this character, where life and limb are jeopardized and property owners are deceived in the construction of buildings by unscrupulous contractors. In the meantime, the Council can do nothing better than to enact an ordinance prescribing that all mortar for brick walls shall be mixed with a proportion of at least one part calcium oxide to seven of sand.

OWNER AND BUILDER.

ANNEXATION.

Meeting in West Los Angeles to Consider the Question.

A correspondent writes The Times as follows:

The announcement in The Times of the boundary lines of the "Greater Los Angeles" has caused much comment, and, as might have been anticipated, not all on one side. Some have claimed that the claim that annexation will be too expensive, and that it will be too difficult to "hold for the city's debt."

A meeting was held at Rosedale a few nights ago, where very much adverse sentiment was elicited. It was claimed that, taking in all territory to Western Avenue was impracticable, on account of the numerous ranches enclosed. In the locality they are working under what they call an "improvement association," and which the claim is very satisfactory. But University has tried the association to its satisfaction. A few of the leading public spirits organized there and went so far as to appoint committees to number the houses. They performed their work in part, but the expense they incurred was left upon their own shoulders, which materially dampened their ardor and enthusiasm, and the "improvement" association was declared a failure.

Rosedale will be the exception if it works to the satisfaction of its people. In the meantime annexation is being talked, and a meeting will soon be called to test the sentiment of the people of West Los Angeles.

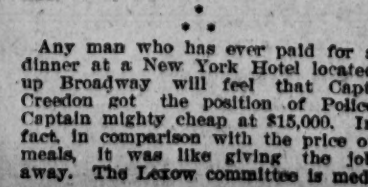
There is, again, a lively demand for the opening of Thirty-second street, between Key West and Hoover. Those who were the cause of the failure of the enterprise before, acknowledged their mistake, and the matter is likely to be opened again at any time. The sentiment now prevails to do it privately, paying the expense by voluntary subscription from those interested. It is now believed that the matter can be amicably adjusted, and at less cost than was before required. People living on Thirty-second street now realize that their property would be greatly enhanced in value by the opening of the street, and many others on both sides of the obstruction are becoming interested.

A few days ago it was reported that a new Baptist church was to be located on the corner of Kingsley and Thirtieth streets, a contract for the lot having been obtained from the University people by Rev. W. W. Finkler. But later developments are such that when it was ascertained that it was to be used for church purposes the owners violently kicked, and the Baptist folks surrendered the contract, claiming that they did not desire to locate where such unfriendly sentiment was expressed.

It is now claimed that very important improvements will be made by the University of Southern California this season in their college grounds. It is a "commemoration" devoted to be wished, as it would assist in enhancing the values of all the property contiguous thereto.

C. W. HYATT.

(New York Press): Dr. Mary Walker has written a poem, the refrain of which is, "If You Want a Kiss, Why Take It." Can it be that Dr. Mary is wearing a sprig of mistletoe in her bonnet?



From such triumphs in the past years Mr. Keene has rightly become conscious of the fact that today he stand-pre-eminent the leading tragedian on the American stage, and his delineation of Shakespeare's prince-gentleman will, no doubt, be studious and scholarly, and the oppo-

Some time ago a new German play, entitled "Francesca da Rimini" was produced at Mannheim. The critics said it was not a success, whereupon its author, Martin Greif, rose and refuted them. "I hastened to Mannheim," he wrote, "to personally test the effectiveness of the piece so seriously questioned by the critics. I found its effect on me excellent, therefore the criticisms are shown to be false."

Sartori, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wiley Wells
Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Utley, Mr. and Mrs.
Francis P. Leroy, Mr. and Mrs. John
Plater, Mr. and Mrs. Willard H. Stim-
son, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stimson, Judge
and Mrs. J. W. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs.
Freeman G. Teed, Dr. and Mrs. Gran-
ville MacGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward
D. Silent, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. D. Pot-
ter, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, Whiting,
Mmes. John H. F. Peck, M. A. Briggs,
Hopkins, Victoria Harrell, Othman Ste-

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CHRISTMAS SWEETS.

DISHES TO BE SERVED BY NEW YORK'S FASHIONABLES.

Mousse in Fluted Gold Cups, and a Bag of Scarlet Silk for Handing Hot Roasted Chestnuts Around.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1894.—(Special Correspondence.) There is nothing nowadays more in demand for receptions than a mousse, chocolate or coffee.

Served in dainty gold-fluted cups, such as Mrs. Rockefeller owns, it is neat for the gods, appealing both to taste and sight.

Here is the recipe: Whip a quart of cream, draining it well. Scrape fine an ounce of chocolate, and put into a small sauce pan, with three tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of boiling water. Stir it over a hot fire until it is smooth and glossy, that is, about five minutes; then add a scant cupful of sugar and the whipped cream. Stir gently until the ingredients are well mixed. Turn the whole into a three quart mold, which has been packed in ice and salt. Throw a bit of carpet over the top and set it away in a cool place for four hours, when it is ready to be turned out. It must not be stirred. About fifteen pounds of ice will be necessary to freeze it.

In whipping the cream, it must be done with short, light strokes, whether a whisk or a churn is employed, and the cream, after being whipped must be well drained over a sieve, for if any liquid remains the mousse will not have a fine, soft appearance. The dish which holds the cream you are whipping must be placed in another, which has cracked ice in it. The cream will then froth more easily and quickly.

To make a coffee or cafe mousse, add to the whipped cream a cup of strong coffee, sweetened. Half a pint of cream, whipped; a quarter of a cup of coffee and sugar, makes a cafe mousse sufficient for four people, and costs not over 20 cents.

A MARRON PARTY.

The French have a pretty way of serving roast chestnuts, which Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will introduce at a young folks' party during the holidays. A bag or sachet of scarlet silk, thickly wadded and generally oval, is provided, about fifteen inches one way by seven the other. This bag looks not unlike a tea cozy when flat, only it is rounded at both ends, and open at one. The inside of the bag, taken out, is made of a fine lace or pretty drawn work is slipped over the bag when it has been filled with the roasted chestnuts, still in their rusty, brown paper jackets, and the oven or the ashes, and done to a turn. As quickly as possible—for roasted chestnuts to be in perfection must be piping hot—the maid hands the bag, laid on a silver salver, and at every corner a pot of fresh butter is provided. The guests in turn slip their hands into the opening of the bag, take out a chestnut, and, holding the sachet in one hand, and the chestnut in the other, they deposit on their plates, lightly breaking away the crackling hulls with their fingers. Then holding the sachet in one hand, and the chestnut in the other, they deposit on their plates, lightly breaking away the crackling hulls with their fingers. Then holding the sachet in one hand, and the chestnut in the other, they deposit on their plates, lightly breaking away the crackling hulls with their fingers.

A DATE PUDDING.

The season of sugar and spice and all things nice, including mince pies and puddings, is at hand. A recipe for a date pudding, sent over by a friend now visiting in Devonshire, Eng., may come in quite appropriate upon some occasion, especially as it is easy to make and quite inexpensive.

Take one-quarter of a pound of suet, flour and brown sugar (Porto Rico), one pound of dates and a quarter of a nutmeg, grated. Chop the suet very fine, stone and cut up the dates, and mix all the ingredients well together, moistening with as little water as possible. Boil four hours in a buttered dish.

FANNY DART.

BALL-STEAD.

Fine Sport for Girls Either Indoors or Against a Sunny Wall.

(From a Special Contributor.)

A game frequently played in gymnasiums is ball-stand. One of its numerous claims to favor is that, like basketball, it is a game that can be played either in or outdoors.

Many players can take part, but twelve is considered the best number. The players are numbered from one up, or to add to the amusement, each one responds to the name of an animal, in alphabetical order—for instance, ape, bat, cat, dog.

The players stand near a wall (if outdoors, the side of a house) inside a line drawn ten feet from the wall, and parallel with it. One girl throws a tennis ball against the wall, before it strikes she cries the number or name of one of the others. This one tries to catch the ball, and if she does so before it touches the ground, she in turn throws it against the wall, calling out another number. If, however, she fails to catch the ball when she has caught it, she cries "Ball-stand," or "stop," according to agreement, when the other players, who have hastened to disperse in all directions, immediately stop wherever they may be.

Having finally caught the ball, she now throws it and hits some one, who then chases it while the others run away, until she cries "Ball-stand," or "stop," according to agreement, when the other players, who have hastened to disperse in all directions, immediately stop wherever they may be.

Thus the game continues until some one misses aim, when the players re-assemble and begin anew, the one who missed playing the ball against the wall being the first to throw it.

Each miss is scored against the player. When one has six such marks the game is ended, and the loser is punished by such player hitting the inside of his wall and with the ball from a distance of ten to fifteen steps. Those with a clean score are entitled to six strikes, and the others to as many less as they have marks against them.

One point to be remembered is that the player playing against the wall should try to make the ball rebound to the wall, so as to delay her as much as possible; and the others must notice the direction of the ball, so they may get far away from it. Anyone calling her own name or number has two marks scored against her. Whenever the ball is played against the wall, every player must have at least one foot inside the line.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

THE GIRL WHO IS "OUT."

SHE HAS A LOT TO LEARN, BUT CAN LEARN IT.

Rules that a Debutante Should Observe if She Wants to be a Belle—Be Natural and Self-poised.

(From a Special Contributor.)

What a thirsty longing every schoolgirl has for that mysterious being, "out," which means such magnificent privileges and possibilities, and yet after the first roses of the coming-out tea have faded, after the first blushes have cooled a bit, and that first wild beating of the excited young heart has been little stilled, a good many girls who are out this winter find, as other girls have found before them, that the debutante has her trials and perplexities, too. Such a lot of them as there seem to be! One never suspected, for example, while one was a mere schoolgirl, that there was a world of things to be learned, and that it was going to be such a hard thing to find conversation. In dreams of future balls and dinner parties that were indulged in when one should have been studying grammar one always imagined oneself conversing with the airy brilliancy of one of the Duchesses blonde and

care-free girl debutante must be busy with learning. One is to drop most of her school-girl slang and be rather more careful with her sentences. Another is to steer carefully between the danger of being a "giddy gusher" or a tiresome young coquette, and to be a girl who is answered at once and all engagements carefully kept, even if they happen not to be amusing ones. She must learn, too, the hard lesson of governing her tongue, and being discreet in her talk, lest she alienate friends and get her self into difficulties, which is, perhaps, the most difficult lesson of all. Then there is the lesson to be learned of not looking bored every time one feels the sensation, lest one wound the feelings of kindly people who are un- lucky enough to be drawn into the necessity to teach herself how to be rid of bores without being rude, which is a whole art in itself, and again how to relieve the shyness of timid people with her own calm confidence. Let the debutante never think that lessons ended with the close of the schoolroom door; indeed, now that she is a girl young woman in society they are really just beginning, and will take more study and are far more difficult to learn than any she ever found in books.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Anglomania has its roots down in the very cockles of some American hearts. "All my bolly and mistletoe are imported



An acknowledged bells.

witty heroines or preserving one of those coldly fascinating silences that in novels always proves so irresistible to the very opposite sex. He teaches in two big academies, where smart women are to be found every morning studying with the problems of mounting, guiding and pedaling according to correct rules. There is never a knock- erbocker to be seen about the place. Popular pictures showing girls and matrons in trousers are a libel upon the genuine society woman. She has never for an in-

stant contemplated such garb, and would scorn to be seen without her wide French skirt—unmistakable in its true, but with a silk petticoat beneath—and ready at a moment's notice to stop down and out upon Broadway.

The idea that the bicycle is to revolutionize female attire is an utterly exploded idea. Unless women of wealth and position agree to adopt a dress reform there is not the slightest chance of its winning success. Just at first these recognized sartorial leaders were uncertain as to what the cycle might demand of them; but having mastered the wheel they unhesitatingly pronounce "reform" as both ungraceful and unnecessary.

Another thing the Johnson affirms is that tumbles and falls when learning to ride are solely the fault of indolent instructors. He says there is no necessity of a single bruise if the teacher is willing to do his duty; and, moreover, that the women one sees coming croppers on public thoroughfares are those who refuse to take the necessary lessons.

Johnson himself is a born instructor, and it is worth one's while to see the infinite pains he takes with his pupils. He first makes the novice buckle around her waist a broad canvas belt that has a handle at one side; this bar he grasps firmly after helping his pupil on the machine, and sets off trotting at her side. The girl is slow at first, but as the lady becomes accustomed to the motion he quickens his pace, and steadying her in the saddle all the time is soon at a smart run. Johnson often covers three miles in a single lesson, and until his pupil is expert he refuses to trust her alone. When he finds the new rider is beginning to learn how to distribute her weight he ties a rope to the handle bar and gives his instruction at a distance, but all the while moving beside the machine.

It requires just five lessons of an hour each to win one's credentials as an expert bicyclist, with knowledge of how to mount, distribute the weight and keep the wheels flying without straining down upon the pedals.

Except at parties in the park, one seldom sees a fashionable woman on her wheel in New York city. As a rule they avoid all publicity, and depend upon coun-

try lanes and high roads for cycling. The clubs now forming propose to wheel in a ring, after the methods of the smart bicycling clubs, where musical drills, tea and gossip will add to the amusement of meeting.

MARY L. BISLAND.

Farmers Scroggins is nothing if not generous. When he brought his family of four to town last summer to see the circus he declared that for this one day at least they should have everything they wanted, even if it cost him a dollar bill. They arrived in town about noon and were, therefore, hungry. Under the guidance of his elder daughter Gladys, who, by virtue of being a college graduate, naturally knew everything, they repaired to the nearest hotel.

There are other toys that cause a great deal of fun among the younger children. He calls one "the skating girl," and in the nursery it is considered his masterpiece. For the girl skating he cuts out a round piece of cardboard (out of a picture card) about two inches in diameter. In the center of this he cuts a round hole a little less than an inch across. Then he cuts out a disk of paper just the same size as the cardboard, but with a hole in the center only half as large as the other. This paper he pastes smoothly under the bottom of the cardboard. Then he takes another visiting card, rolls it, lengthwise, into a

cylinder, the end of which will just fit into the hole in the center of the flat circle of cardboard. When he has done this, he drops a small marble down the cylinder. With some crepe paper, which mamma had left over after making a lamp-shade, a visiting card, and a marble, he makes a waista. Another bit of crepe paper, which he cuts as a big poke bonnet, and pasted on the cardboard just under the edges of her skirts. Now she is quite done, and the top of a pastebored doll she will run back and forth, as if skating, according as the boxtop is tilted from side to side.

There are lots of other toys that a clever girl can make. If it is ink and will use the materials that come to hand; not expensive materials either, but little odds and ends of waste matter, such as visiting cards, matches, cork, and the like. One clever girl made herself a whole set of those dishes full of dinner, such as come in costly French toy boxes, and in such cheap materials as matches, which made the dishes—and dough, out of which she molded all the meats and vegetables—she had learned to model a little from the kindergarten, and these were then painted to resemble ham, peas, asparagus, bread and sausages, with her own water colors. She and the dolls had many a most interesting and refreshing meal out of those same dishes.

READING FOR AN INCOME.

(From a Special Contributor.)

A pleasant voice and a quick appreciation of news are the qualifications of a young woman who is making these gifts bring her in a most respectable income.

She is employed to read for an hour a day to some of the fashionable women of the town. This plan of livelihood began in the service of a friend who had money and literary taste, but indifferent eyesight. Being even the newspapers tired her. So she called her cultivated young friend, who sorely needed pocket money, into requisition. The reader went to her every morning, and she, in turn, showed the newspapers and magazines, showing an unusual sense of selection in choosing topics and articles for discussion. The books of the hour were also mastered; in fact, all the literary treasures of a bright woman accomplish through such twenty-four hours.

The woman who had money did not let her new found luxury remain a secret. She extolled its indolent pleasure, its easy possibilities for acquiring information in such a manner that other women became desirous of paying for such enviable instruction. They wanted to be read to. They wished the news of the social, political and literary world given to them in a nutshell while the maid brushed their hair for the morning's embroidery was being done.

One woman even did her own mending, which she always left to the housekeeper, while a clever brain than her's touched the needle, yet attractively, on subjects that were delightful to discuss later on at a dinner or social function. She said once: "You know, I am not a bit good at mending, and I read very slowly, and the world has passed on to another book before I close the chapters of the former sensation. It is very tiresome. I have always to interrupt a discussion of the newest story with 'Please don't, you will tell me how it ends, and I am only half way through.' That leaves me out of the criticism. But now, things are changed. When the book has hardly gotten about, before the whispers of its popularity have deepened into murmurings, my clever little reader has bought it for me, and I say with a triumphant smile to whoever approaches me, 'Isn't such and such a book splendid?' I think the female brilliant." In fact, I am now a reader in literary tomes, and I owe it all to my friend at \$5 a week."

The young reader only cares for a limited patronage. Four customers brought in \$24 a week, and she lived as comfortably on that. The work gave a great pleasure, for she was by nature a most clever girl, but was too poor to afford to read literary tomes. She said her throat was very strong, and the work never strained her vocal chords, and fully appreciated the mental advantages she herself gained.

TOY MAKING IN THE NURSERY.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Just about the Christmas season there is a great deal of sympathy expended upon the stockings that Santa Claus forgets to fill with toys, and this year, because of the times that have prevailed, there is likely to be more sympathy than ever needed, because a great many stockings are going to be far from full, and many more are going to be empty.

Let a really plucky child is not going to let that worry him or her, and he will be sure to make of them some of the splendid toys for himself, some of them quite as good as those out of the toy shops, besides which one must take into consideration the enormous amount of fun to be had out of the making of them. Suppose this clever boy wants to blow soap-bubbles, but has no pipe for the purpose. Does he sit down to fret and to wonder why he can't have things like

other boys? You don't know him. He finds out something else that will serve as well. When he wants to blow bubbles he cuts off the top of an acorn, dips out the nut inside, bores a little hole on one side, puts a long goose-quill into the hole as a pipe-stem, and there is his pipe, which will blow just as big bubbles as the clay ones do. But perhaps he's a boy who lives in town and therefore acorns are not so plentiful, so then he makes a substitute. The grocers all keep the long straws that people drink lemonade through, they don't mind giving away a few. This straw he slices down very gently about a quarter of its length, making two cuts of the knife at right angles to each other, so that when he bends outward the part that has been slit the four pieces form an exact cross. If this is dipped lightly into the suds and one blows gently from the other end as big bubbles can be made as any that a boy can make.

Perhaps it is Jack-straws that this boy who is so independent of circumstances, wants to play. This is how he sets about having the game to play. He gets a bundle of those lemonade straws from the grocer; he cuts out some little round disks of paper which he numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200. Then he makes a very small slit in the top of each straw, puts a little glue on the edge of a disk, sticks it into the slit, and lays it away to dry while he makes another. When these are all done he opens out the short hairpins, bends one end into a hook, dips the other end into glue and thrusts it into the last straw he has left, and there is his set of Jack-straws complete, with the hook with which to pick them up.

There are other toys that cause a great deal of fun among the younger children. He calls one "the skating girl," and in the nursery it is considered his masterpiece. For the girl skating he cuts out a round piece of cardboard (out of a picture card) about two inches in diameter. In the center of this he cuts a round hole a little less than an inch across. Then he cuts out a disk of paper just the same size as the cardboard, but with a hole in the center only half as large as the other. This paper he pastes smoothly under the bottom of the cardboard. Then he takes another visiting card, rolls it, lengthwise, into a



Funny toys.

tration, say is of ermine, measures from top to bottom at the back, its widest limit, ten inches, seven being above and three below what constitutes the dividing line between throat and shoulders. The upper portion flares sufficiently to give ease to the head and allow the inside ruche to peep well over the collar-top. The lower three inches are perfectly smooth and projecting below this point, and quite as wide again is a full round shoulder puff of the chiffon.

Two long ends of this, fashioned into a single heavy loop, finishes the front; and as a throat fastening, there are at each side, over a stuffy fall of little tails, two baby ermine heads, that may have eyes of real diamonds or rubies, or be, with just as good taste, any of the marvelous imitation gems fashion is now taking up. In the same way is shaped a collar of chiffon, with trimmings of gray chiffon—chiffon so tenderly hued that it is difficult to tell when white ends and gray begins.

COLLAR FASTENINGS.

(From a Special Contributor.)

And now a word further as to this wonderful fastening—then which nothing more charming or novel could be imagined. First, at each side of the fur collar, and divided by a front space of four inches, gored satin rosettes, like full musk roses. Next came into play a gray chiffon scarf, doubled to a width of eighteen inches, and that measured thirty-six in length.

It was not sewed away to the chin-chilla background, but was made to fasten the collar by being passed at the center

across the space in front, and then with an upward twist twirled around the rosettes, to fall at last under these in heavy ends to the bust line.

The whole was a delightfully illustration of elegant simplicity that was most alluring, and since it muffled one New York's select throats—it was at the theater, by the way—it is quite safe to believe it a correct and modish model for either afternoon or evening wear.

FOR DAYLIGHT WEAR.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Neck fastings for day use are fashioned with darker tints, sable, mink, broadtail and the maturer Persian being the favorites.

With them are combined laces, flowers, and the wonderful antique designs of tender broadtail or Persian, that spreads barely out to the tip of the ear, will be continued three inches on the shoulders, with steel palletoles laid in close, graduating ripple ruffles of rich yellow velvet, shrouded with black chiffon, and a large ruche of this, mingled with yellow lace, and long ends of black ribbon, will finish the throat and front.

GENEROUS USE OF FUR.

(From a Special Contributor.)

A bewitching little shoulder ruffe, cut in bat-winging points across the back and sleeve tops, is of antique velvet, in emerald green. Another cape, full and

NECK DECORATION.

FASHIONABLE ARTICLES FOR PRETTY THROATS.

Some of the Exquisite Novelties of the Season to Muffle Under the Female Chin Divine.

(From a Special Contributor.)

And now, along with the swollen sleeve and wired petticoat, it really looks as if the ruff garn were among us!

One of the new neck fixings, that borrows most prominently from spacious Elizabethan times, begins with a close gorget of fur, that incloses a throat-ruche of chiffon as white and full as was Queen Bees's own.

ECCENTRIC COLLARS.

The collar itself, which, by way of illus-



Muffling pretty china.

dressed with heavy lace tops it, and this ties in front in short scarf ends, that are winged with sable tails and violets.

The entire sable and mink skin themselves figure, too, at times in these millinery fancies.

More often than not, together with long sable scarfs that own a multiplicity of tails, they will be worn plain, but occasionally will be seen a little beast, with its full complement of members, and its poor little throat tied up with wings of cherry or petunia velvet, and, perhaps, jeweled balls, growing somewhere out of its body.

AN EXTREME NOVELTY.

And now for the plum of the season! The very last agony in millinery is a huge brute, that has the head of a wild-cat and a beautiful iron-gray fur.

It is a lynch and a dear and luxurious possession, not to be dreamed of by common mortals. Over a plain tailor gown,



Muffling pretty china.

aided from its mere becomingness and warmth, it gives one a to-the-manner-born air that any girl might be proud of. As can be seen, it is a blaze of savage skins and the tenderest flummies of high civilization that the fin de siècle woman is going out to meet the trumpets of the twentieth century.

Before she reaches them, if she keeps on, she may seem to the purely objective eye, like Melville, "tainted in her wife," but for the moment her charming combinations are things of beauty not to be denied. And along with the quality of charm, there is a quality of things of beauty, and to the wearing of the thing, and to the bedecking of plain gowns for festive occasions.

NINA FITCH.

THE AFTERNOON TEA TABLE.

Dainty Novelties for a Five O'clock Equipage This Season.

(From a Special Contributor.)

As the social season approaches authorities tell us that the ruling color for the pretty tea service will be an ivory cream tint, ornamented by conventional designs in gold.

As the season approaches authorities tell us that the ruling color for the pretty tea service will be an ivory cream tint, ornamented by conventional designs in gold. As the season approaches authorities tell us that the ruling color for the pretty tea service will be an ivory cream tint, ornamented by conventional designs in gold.

Copenhagen cups and saucers are much sought after, for they are a simple, yet a generally of delicate blue and white, artistically blending the lightest of blues-blues, the tint verging to almost a slate color, yet with a subtle combination of creams, which render it very soft and tender.

New chocolate cups are tall, with a fair-sized saucer, the outside decorations being a mass of gilt, ending with a gold band at the top, and the handle the same. They can be purchased for \$50 a dozen. Of course, they descend in price, according to value.

This season's napery is, for its artistic scheme, of an elaborate and web-like texture. A solid piece of drawn work in white, with a delicate blue and white, artistically blending the lightest of blues-blues, the tint verging to almost a slate color, yet with a subtle combination of creams, which render it very soft and tender.

All pretty tea services, with trays to match, are now in vogue. Cracker jars, in which the already-mentioned tint predominates, for delicacy of tone, ivory is the scheme, the gold being its charming decoration.

Brass teakettles, on a smaller table, are in use, but do not occupy such a prominent position as formerly. For refecting, of course the tea, with slices of lemon, and a dash of rum; chocolate, with whipped cream, still holds its own, accompanied with delicate sponge cake and sweet crackers. Yet a new departure can be made by that artistic evening tid-bit—an excellent recipe.

Have a good-sized pitcher of good coffee, creamed and well sweetened. Serve in small glasses. Just before serving place in each glass a tablespoonful of rich ice-cream. This, with small, square, home-made cakes, is a beautiful refreshment for my lady's tea-table.

MRS. OLIVE BELL BUNCE.

The Legal Year in England.

(St. Louis Republic) In England, from the fourteenth century to the change of calendar in 1752, the legal year began on March 25, and after the change was made much confusion in dates resulted before the matter was fully understood. Even yet a historical issue sometimes clouds the year on January 1, in the middle of winter, is not a natural, but an entirely artificial starting point. The Greek year originally began with the vernal equinox, as did the year of most northern nations.

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Linen Damasks. California Blankets. Pillows.	Handsomeness Patterns and Costume Silks.	Feather Collarettes. Shopping Bags, Chateaux. Coats and Capes.	Fans, Lace, Swiss and Linen Handkerchiefs.	Toys.	Gents' Neckwear.	Gents' Winter Underwear.
Just received, a large assortment of Linen Damask Sets, including Xmas gift, ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$15 a set; also an elegant line in lunch cloths, tray cloths and scarfs at extraordinarily low prices.	AT \$3.50 THE SUIT. 500 full length Suit patterns of fine all wool Scotch Tweed, of winter weight and great durability, in an immense variety of new heather mixtures, which will be placed on sale at \$3.50 the suit.	AT \$3.50 AND \$5.50 EACH. 72 Ladies black genuine Ostrich feather Collarettes, full, fluffy and 20 inches long, which will be sold at \$3.50 and \$5.50 each.	20 doz. India silk and grenadine Fans, in cream, pink, blue, black and cardinal; also a variety of styles; a useful Christmas gift, will be offered at 60c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, up to \$3.50 each.	AT FROM 10c TO \$5.00 EACH. 1500 Dolls of every kind and complexion; in wood, wax and composition; little maids from school, and mechanical dolls as large as life and twice as natural; which will be sold at from 10c to \$5 each.	AT 25c EACH. 50 doz. Men's all-silk neck and four-in-hand Scarfs in a large assortment of fancy figures, checks, stripes, etc., newest shapes, all satin lined, extra value, will place them on sale at 25c each.	AT 50c. 30 doz. Men's undyed Sanitary Gray Merino Shirts and Drawers, all silk bound and well finished; special value at 50c.
AT 50c A YARD. 40 pieces Table Damask, 62 inches wide, in both bleached and cream, very heavy, soft finish, and a close, fine texture, which will be sold at 50 a yard.	AT \$4.50 A SUIT. 500 Suit patterns of superior all-wool Amazon cloths in a most "Recherche" range of two-tone shot effects, as just introduced by Worth for winter wear, which will be sold at \$4.50 the suit.	AT 35c TO \$5.00 EACH. 50 doz. Ladies' Shopping Bags and Chateaux, in motor silk and all the new designs in South Sea seal and Morocco leather, beautifully mounted in oxidized metals and sparkling silver which will be marked at from 35c to \$5 each.	Handkerchiefs. AT FROM 75c TO \$25.00 EACH. 10 doz. Duchesse, Brussels, Valenciennes, Applique and Alencon Lace Handkerchiefs, in a large assortment of most tasteful patterns, which will be sold during the holiday season at 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, up to \$25 each.	AT FROM 5c TO \$1.00 EACH. 17 cases of Dolls' Household Furniture, including bureaus, folding beds, pianos, parlor and drawing-room sets, stoves, cooking and kitchen utensils, which will be sold at from 5c to \$1 each.	AT 35c EACH. 25 doz. Men's all-silk Windsor neck Scarfs, in a large assortment of broad, fancy figures and Persian patterns, all satin lined, on sale at 3 for \$1.	AT \$1.00. 25 doz. Men's cashmere merino Undershirts and Drawers, medium weight, finished with silk facings and well made, sold all summer at \$3 per suit.
AT 75c A YARD. 25 pieces fine Table Linen Damask, 66 inches wide, in both bleached and cream, fine durable texture and soft, mellow finish, which will be sold at 75c a yard.	AT \$6.00 A SUIT. 144 silk and wool Parisian Novelty Suit Patterns, in the most exclusively "Recherche" designs ever produced at these prices. These include serpentine, boucle, silk shot, broche weaves in all the new opalescent and metallic colorings, which will be sold at \$6.00, \$8.75, \$10.50, \$12.25, \$12.50 and \$14.50 the pattern.	AT 15c TO \$4.00 EACH. 90 doz. Ladies' Purses, beautifully finished in all the latest designs and most improved clasps, in Russian leather, seal, kid, alligator and snake skin, which will be placed on sale at from 15c to \$4.00 each.	AT FROM 10c TO 50c EACH. 600 doz. of Ladies' Sheer Swiss embroidered scalloped-edge Handkerchiefs, in a most select variety of new and beautiful designs, which will be given during the holiday season for 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c each.	AT FROM 5c TO 95c EACH. 10,000 Picture Books, Nursery Rhymes, Tales of Travel and Adventure by flood and field, Fiction, Poetry, History and Science, books for the "Grave and Gay," wise and otherwise, which will be sold at from 5c to 95c each.	AT 25c EACH. 50 doz. Ladies' and Gents' India and Surah silk Windsor Scarfs, in a large assortment of opera shades, hemstitched plaids, steel grays, light and dark figures, on sale at 25c each.	AT \$1.00. 35 doz. Men's heavy, all-wool Underwear, in both camel's hair and undyed sanitary gray, silk bound and nicely finished, a thorough non-shrinkable garment, on sale at \$1 each.
AT 95c A YARD. 25 pieces bleached Table Damask, 72 inches wide, extra fine soft finish, and handsome patterns, which will be sold at 95c a yard; 3-4 napkins to match at \$3 a dozen.	AT FROM \$6.50 TO \$14.50 A SUIT. 175 superfine silk and wool imported Dress Patterns, in the most exclusively "Recherche" designs ever produced at these prices. These include serpentine, boucle, silk shot, broche weaves in all the new opalescent and metallic colorings, which will be sold at \$6.50, \$8.75, \$10.50, \$12.25, \$12.50 and \$14.50 the pattern.	Ladies' Coats. AT \$8.50 EACH. 27 Ladies' Prince Albert Coats, of fine wool Berlin twill, well cut and perfect fitting, with full puffed sleeves and self facings, which will be sold at \$8.50.	AT \$1.00, \$1.50 AND \$2.00 A BOX. Ladies' pure linen initial Handkerchiefs. 500 doz. of Ladies' pure linen hemstitched initial Handkerchiefs, tastefully made up in boxes of half a dozen each, which will be sold during the holiday season at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 a box.	AT FROM 10c TO \$2.50 EACH. 9 cases of Gilt, Nickel and Plated Silverware, of every conceivable useful and ornamental kind, including match safes, jewel cases, cigar stands, photo frames, pin boxes, collar and cuff boxes, card receivers, etc., which will be sold at from 10c to \$2.50 each.	AT 50c EACH. 50 doz. Men's all-silk neck and four-in-hand Scarfs, both Club and Windsor neck shapes, in a new and complete assortment of silk crepes, broads, stripes, checks, etc.; a special line during the holidays at 50c.	AT \$1.50. 15 doz. Men's English colored cashmere Underwear, medium weight, all silk facings, all silk stitched seams, special value at \$1.50 per garment.
AT \$5.00 EACH. 75 Elderdown Bed Comforters, saten covering, in elegant designs; this is a useful Xmas gift, and actually worth \$7.50, which will be sold at \$5.00 each.	AT 35c A YARD. 102 pieces of beautifully fine China Silk, of good body and nice superior finish, full 22 inches wide, in cascade, blue, green, French, fawn, coquille and all other new shades and staple colorings, which will be sold at 35c a yard.	AT \$12.50 EACH. 48 Ladies' black fur Astrakhan Military Capes, finely finished, and lined with silk Italian twill, high Medici collar, full circular sweep, and 32 inches in length, which will be sold for \$12.50 each.	AT 15c AND 25c EACH. Ladies' Silk Hemstitched initial Handkerchiefs. 300 doz. of Ladies' fine silk hemstitched initial Handkerchiefs, 13 to 15 inches square, which will be sold respectively during the holiday season at 15c and 25c each.	AT FROM 5c TO 50c EACH. 12 cases of Boys' Military Equipment, including guns, bayonets, swords, drums, bugles, and musical instruments of every description, which will be sold at from 5c to 50c each.	AT 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Men's high-grade Neckwear, the very latest styles, both the "Chantilly" four-in-hand and the "Chalfonte" neck Scarfs, in a beautiful assortment of black and garnet satin, figured, Persian and fancy figured patterns.	AT \$1.50. 35 doz. Men's heavy undyed Australian wool and camel's hair Undershirts and Drawers, fine, soft cashmere finish, warranted non-shrinkable, extra value for \$1.50 per garment.
AT \$1.25 EACH. 200 3-4 lb. fine geese feather Pillows, with fancy tick covering, which will be sold at \$1.25 each.	AT \$1.00 A YARD. 72 pieces of French colored Taffetas, 20 inches wide and all pure silk of good body and fine finish, in an immense variety of iridescent stripes, figures, polka dot and floral designs, which will be sold at \$1 a yard.	AT \$17.50 EACH. 96 Ladies' genuine Baltic Seal Military Capes, finely finished, with real marten collar, and thoroughly lined with heavy Duchesse satin, good wide sweep and 26 inches in length, which will be given for \$17.50.	AT 25c A BOX. 100 doz. Children's color bordered handkerchiefs, tastefully made up in boxes suitable for Xmas presents, which will be sold during the holiday season at 25c a box.	AT FROM 25c TO \$5.00 EACH. 10 cases of musical and mechanical Toys and Machinery, including magic lanterns and stereoscopic outfits, horses, wagons, locomotives, fire engines, Ferris wheels, etc., which will be sold at from 25c to \$5 each.	AT \$1.50. Fisk, Clark & Flagg's Neckwear; both four-in-hand and necks, in a variety of richly-figured satins, Persian and fancy figures, put up in nice cases for holiday presents.	AT \$1 and \$1.50. 25 doz. Men's Vicuna Undershirts and Drawers, in all-wool and merino regular and full finished, excellent goods of great durability, on sale at \$1 and \$1.50 per garment.
GREAT SPECIAL IN SHEETINGS Being sole agents for the celebrated XXX SHEETINGS, which are equal to Utica, in order to introduce them we shall sell for this week 10-4 Bleached at 19c; 9-4 Bleached at 17c; 8-4 Bleached at 15c; 10-4 Unbleached at 17c; 9-4 Unbleached at 15c; 8-4 Unbleached at 13 1/2c. See these goods.	AT \$1.25 A YARD. 96 pieces of beautifully fine crystalline silk full 22 inches wide, in turquoise, buttercup, Nile, thistle, gazelle, Lincoln, ponche, Damascene and an endless variety of new shades and staple colorings, which will be sold at \$1.25 a yard.	AT \$15.00 EACH. 32 Ladies' fine Belgian coney, full Military Capes, with a double detachable collar and cape, really a beautiful novelty, nicely finished, with Duchesse satin, and 28 inches in length, which will be sold at \$15 each.	AT FROM 75c TO \$2.75 EACH. Ladies' Pure Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs. 200 doz. Ladies' pure linen embroidered Handkerchiefs, in an immense variety of new and elegant designs, which will be offered during the holiday season at 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$2.75 each.	AT FROM 25c TO \$4.50 EACH. 7 cases of artistic Portrait and Landscape pictures, in water colors, photographs and mezzotints, neatly matted, which will be sold at from 25c to \$4.50 each.		

Avoid the rush by coming early, and thus be afforded all possible comfort while shopping.

Toy Department within convenient reach of Main Floor.

OVERKIND FRIENDS.

People Who Appear Ungracious and Lack Tact.

Visitors Who Drop in When the Family Skeleton is Dancing.

How to Appear Before Your Guests—Visiting as a Fine Art—The Friendships of the Women.

Is Man Stronger Mentally Than Woman?—What to Do with Your "Hurts"—Bab Has a Clever Sermoele Idea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1894.—(From Our Regular Correspondent.) Did you ever have an overkind friend? One of the sort that considered it her duty to tell you unpleasant truths? To pay you visits when you wished to be alone? And to criticize closely everything you did, or said, or thought? The kind of friend that came at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with the intention of dining with you, and when she departed at 9 left you feeling so unhappy you wished somebody might be killed, you don't exactly mention who? This is the kind of friend, so-called, who talks about your weaknesses to her other friends and never confesses that you have any virtues. She doesn't require an invitation to pay you a visit, and, consequently, she is certain to appear at some time when your skeleton is dancing the can-can, and making it overvisible. She gets acquainted with your pet vice and then she talks to you about it before people. She will volunteer, when there is nobody around who has a pin, to tell you that your gown is ripped, and she is always quite willing to

make you understand exactly how ill you look. She is much wiser if she would have been for you to have stayed at home and taken care of yourself instead of going out and having a good time.

SHE IS EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

And everybody says how very kind she is, while they think she is quite willing to permit her to be kind to them, and she ignores them. I think a little kindness is more appreciated than this absolute donating of all of one's time and thought and action to somebody else. Really and truly to dedicate one's kindness to oneself is a wise thing to do, and not to give too much of it to outsiders. The overkind friend likes to "drop in." Now, the wise woman never permits this. Nobody with any sense likes people to drop in unexpectedly. When you and I, who claim to be wise, want our friends to dine or lunch with us, we ask them and state exactly what day and what hour we expect them to arrive, and then, we have put away all our little troubles. Indeed, as far as possible, we have forgotten them. We gave on a best gown, and a smile in harmony, and on our table is the dish we consider the most tasty, and which we have taken a little trouble to have prepared in honor of our friends. Then everything goes right. The one who is invited has a good time and so does her hostess. But when you drop in unexpectedly, you never know what the result may be. To be very positive, I want to say that I never bowed anybody by doing this, and I shouldn't thank anybody for foisting herself upon me when there has been no invitation extended. There was a time in my life when I submitted to it. But I am wiser now. And when the uninvited and obtrusive come, they simply hear the Muses babble unable to say anything today. And I advise all women who have been imposed upon to do the same thing, and then visiting will be more agreeable and become more of a fine art.

WOMEN IN BOARDING-HOUSES.

Talking about women, I listened to one the other day who had been living in a boarding-house where all the boarders were women. What she told me was the best reason for a woman's hotel not existing. She said: "Somehow, it seemed as if the very air had something in it that told that there were no men in the house, and that it was nothing unusual

for women to have spells of hysteria or faint; in fact, I have known of there being as many as seven in one evening who gave way to wild attacks of tears and hysteria. Then, they got up affectionately for each other and there were jealous and ridiculous expressions of love, such as kissing gloves, and crying if somebody else kissed the beloved one, and walking around in each other's arms, or sitting on the staircase and telling of the truthness of their love. I left and went to an ordinary place, and from the very day after I got there I began to feel better and stronger, because the atmosphere was mixed, and men and women were thrown together socially, as God had intended that to be.

Another woman, talking about the same sort of place, said: "I went to dine at the home, and it seemed to me as if I saw nothing but women, heard nothing but women, and no subjects were discussed that hadn't women, and women alone, for their topics. I had no appetite for my dinner, and I felt perfectly certain that."

THE CHICKEN WAS A HEN.

The oysters were all proper ladies, and that the ham had been taken from a lady pig. Nothing could ever induce me to dine there again. Now, neither of these women were fools. They were simply normal women, healthy in their tastes and sweet and pure in their ideas. But they could see the weakening and depressing effect resulting from throwing a lot of young women together and forcing them to talk too much about themselves. As there are so men about to interest them, they think about themselves, talk about themselves and grow so conceited that they are frightful bores.

Then there is another phase of this life. That of the girl who gets up a ridiculous affection for another girl, finds everything beautiful, attractive and satisfying in her. Do you know what is the matter with that girl? She wants a real, and not a pretended, sweetheart. And if she were out in the real world, she would attract one, would probably marry him and make a good wife and mother. But as it is, she is wasting a deal of affection. You probably think that I don't believe in women friendships. I do. But not of this kind. And I consider the

BEST FRIEND FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

To have is the man she is going to marry.

I do not think all girls should marry, but that does not prevent their having pleasant friends among men and receiving many courtesies from them. As women grow more agreeable, they realize what pleasant friends men can be, and how they can bring into the home life, the rush and freshness of the world outside, which is delightful to a woman, and how they can receive the taste of a home in return.

Men and women give and take fairly and honestly, and for that reason they can, better than two women or two men, be good friends. A woman can do a great deal with a man. Influence him very much for good or bad, and receive from him in return encouragement, and mentally. A woman is never as strong as a man mentally. She doesn't want to reach up to his brain, but just to his heart, and then she will know what it is to be a real companion to him. What a lot that companionship means! That companionship between a man and woman, that grows sweeter and stronger and stiffer as the months go by. I say stiffer, because, as two people learn to know each other, and to read each other's hearts, they do not need to speak every word; a look tells.

WOMAN'S WARM HEART.

Sometimes a man takes the heart, and cares for it, and loves it, until it beats with pride, and joy, and love for him. Sometimes he takes it and slights it and forgets it and hurts it. And, being a feminine heart, it beats with love for him, just the same. And the brain that belongs to it excuses him, and says to it, "He doesn't know; he doesn't know." And under this treatment, the heart grows broader and more charitable and kinder. And some day when it ceases to beat, everybody knows what a dear, loving heart it was, and most of all its loss felt by the man who neglected it.

You think your heart would rebel against this—this quiet submission, this sublime bravery? It might; but what would you gain by it? You would be no better and no happier woman if you opened your heart and said to the multitude, "Come and look at my hurts!" How many would put oil on the bruises, and how many would put vinegar? How many would consider, that, having seen your hurts, they must not be spoken of, but tenderly cared for, and then forgotten? I think it is the wisest to keep your hurts to yourself, my

friend; it is decidedly the best way for the world at large, and it makes a better and stronger woman of you.

HUMANITY'S WOES.

Sometimes the temptation is very great to tell of one's woes. It seems almost as if they might be cast aside in that way; but you tell of your sorrow to your particular friend, and it goes to her particular friend, and to somebody else's particular friend, and in time it is the gossip of the town, and you are justly blamed for not keeping your affairs to yourself. The world isn't anxious to hear of people's troubles; it only has time to fear at them, and wonder why, instead of talking about doesn't reach them. I have my own idea about a sermon. It is a superstitious world, when it comes to hearing about things that are not quite pleasant. It is like the sermons that are preached nowadays.

WHAT MINISTERS SHOULD PREACH.

Congregations don't like to hear of their vices; they prefer literary efforts that are interesting, but that do not strike home. They like intellectual questions of the day taken up and solved, whereas they ought to have to listen to the sins of lying, stealing, killing, and bearing false witness. They think sin is coarse and vulgar, and while it may apply to the poor, doesn't reach them. I have my own idea about a sermon. It is a superstitious world, when it comes to hearing about things that are not quite pleasant. It is like the sermons that are preached nowadays.

BAH'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

I. Thou shalt not worship thy dinner.
II. Thou shalt not fall down and worship brandy, Burgundy, or any wine in bottles, for the sins of the father shall descend upon the children unto the second and third generation of them that are drunkards.
III. Thou shalt not speak lightly of that which thy neighbor honoreth.

IV. Thou shalt not make the Sabbath day one of horror and bigotry, but instead of gladness and good will.
V. Thou shalt not make light of the weakness of thy father, or thy mother, for age and weakness will come to thee some day.
VI. Thou shalt not hurt by word or deed any living thing.
VII. Thou shalt not defile thyself with mean thoughts or words.
VIII. Thou shalt not long for, with an ill-will, that which is the possession of thy neighbor.
IX. Thou shalt not talk scandal.
X. Thou shalt not speak of love to the wife of thy friend.

When I began this, I didn't know exactly what it would turn out, a song or a sermon. It seems to have verged toward the sermon. Well, it is published on Sunday or close to it, so it will be quite proper for you to read, learn and inwardly digest the wisdom of—
BAB.

Shirts by Machinery.

(New York Sun.) Machine-made shirts are produced by a remarkably economical and effective adaptation of means to ends. The device of cutting out the parts by wholesale from the material is nicely calculated to avoid waste, and great sewing machines, 100 or 200 or 300 together, run cheaply by a single steam engine, sew together the parts, make the buttonholes, and sew on the buttons, aided by a touch here and there from the hands of 100, 200 or 300 girls, earning from \$4 to \$7 a week each.

SELLING RESIDENCES MADE EASY.

By putting in Browne's hot-air furnace. It doesn't cost much. Try it. No. 314 South Spring.

"JESSE MOORE" whiskies are unexcelled for purity and quality.

Can be depended upon to

Cure Croup.

All Druggists at 50c.

TIP TOP COUGH SYRUP

NOT A DOLLAR

Need be paid for Medicine or Treatment until we Cure You.



CHICAGO SPECIALISTS FOR DISEASES OF MEN ONLY. We make the above offer to show the people that we mean to deal fairly with all.
We have had 18 years experience in the largest hospitals in the United States and Europe in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to MEN. We have the best equipped and MOST PRIVATE offices west of Chicago, supplied with all INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES known to science for the cure of this class of diseases.
WE CURE every form of Sexual Weakness, Nervous or Private Diseases, results of excesses or unskillful treatment, Blood Taints, Varicocele, Hydrocele, by our own new mechanical methods and pure Vegetable Remedies without operations or mercury. FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE. OFFICE HOURS—9 to 4 and 7 to 9; Sundays 10 to 12.
NO. 241 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

C. F. Heinzeman,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
NORTH MAIN ST., Lafrancesco Building
Telephone 60. Los Angeles, Cal.

Mail Orders Have all the Benefit of these Christmas Gifts. Please Specify Articles Desired with Order.

OUR STORE WILL CLOSE DURING THIS WEEK AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M., SATURDAY AT 10:30.



JACOBY BRO'S



128 to 134 N. Spring St., through to Main.

Jacoby Brothers Great Christmas Gift Sale. A Christmas Gift for Every Purchaser at Our Stores this Week.

OUR STORES WILL CLOSE DURING THIS WEEK AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M., SATURDAY AT 10:30.

Jacoby Bros. Xmas Gifts to their Customers

We want to accomplish a great double purpose. We want to reduce our immense stock in all our different departments, and we also want to remember our thousands of customers in a sensible and substantial manner. *This is how Jacoby Bros. will do it: Beginning with Monday, December 17, until Christmas day, we will give the following gifts in the various departments.*



For the benefit of the inner man we will give away free with every cash purchase of \$10 and over a fat turkey, commencing MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1894.

All Xmas Gifts Displayed in Center Window

We would call the special attention of the public to the fact that our assortment of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, etc., is far superior to that of any similar establishment on this coast. We are acknowledged leaders of low prices, and we would emphatically call the public's attention to the fact that this gift sale makes no difference in prices. In fact, in many instances, we have reduced lines of goods in order to close them out with the year.

Jacoby Bros. will present with every cash purchase of \$2 and over any one of the following articles:



A Tin Toy Trumpet, length 12 inches with mouthpiece and fancy cord and tassel.



A Horn Bugle, 14 inches long, has cord and tassel, as shown in cut.



Tin Toys representing either Goat, Dog, Horse or Elephant, size of same being 8 1/2 inches long and 6 1/2 inches high, mounted on wheels.



The following popular Picture Books:

They contain 60 pages of illustrations, size of book 7 1/2 x 10 inches, published by the W. B. Conkey Company of London: "Mirth and Melody," "Fairy Tales," "Fables and Fancies," "Mischief," "Youthful Yarns," "Childhood's Days," "Blossoms," "Fun and Frolic."

Each one of these articles worth at retail from 25c to 40c.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every cash purchase of \$3 and over your choice of the following described presents:

Your choice of the following games: The Bunnie A B C Picture Blocks, a beautiful Picture Puzzle for Bright-eyed Boys and Girls, also "A Frog Who Would a Wooing Go," and "The Money Old Cat."

Your choice of the following Picture Books, published by the W. B. Conkey Co. of London, containing 120 pages, size 10 1/2 x 14 inches: "Happy Hours," "Little Playmates," "Merry Moments," "Comrades," "Mother Goose Melodies," also the following tales of adventure for larger boys, containing 300 pages of illustrated matter, size 10 1/2 x 14 inches: "Travelers' Tales," "The Boys' Best Book," "The Girls' Best Book," "Youth's Golden Days." Nickel-plated Plush Pin-cushion, representing a lady's slipper.



Tin Lion or Horse on Wheels.



Elegant Toy Drum, Hammond brass body, corded, with sticks, 8 inches in diameter.



A Beautiful Kid-body Doll, bisque head, flowing hair, and feet, solid eyes, length 15 in.

Each one of these articles worth at retail from 40c to 65c.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every cash purchase of \$5 and over your choice of one of the following splendid presents:



Silver-plated Jewel Box.

With Plush Pin-cushion Top, exact fac simile of cut.



A Wake-up Alarm Clock

Manufactured by William L. Gilbert Clock Company; a perfect timepiece.

A Beautiful Kid-body Doll,



With bisque head and shoulders, stockings and slippers, flowing hair, solid teeth and eyes, 18 inches long.

A Most Handsome Drum, Brass sides, leather trimmings, corded, sticks attached, ten inches in diameter.

A Handsome Magic Lantern, Nickel and brilliant black tin, wood base, 10 1/4 inches high, well proportioned, no chimney required, 6 picture slides.

A Handsome Illustrated Book of Tales, Entitled "Our Young Folks at Home and Abroad," published by W. B. Conkey Company of London, size 10 1/2 x 14 inches, contains 300 pages.

Box of Iron Infantry Soldiers, A most solid toy.

The America Automatic Locomotive, Self-whistler, 18 1/2 inches.

Tin Grocery Delivery Wagon, Two horses, lettered sides, 18 1/2 inches.

Each one of these presents worth at retail from \$1.00 to \$2.00.



Bagatelle Board,

Eighteen inches in length, made in best possible manner, with spring cue, chime bell and pins.



Toy Railroad Train, Made of iron; engine, tender and passenger-car.



Your Choice of Tin Animal Toy,

Either Dog, Goat or Horse, 14 1/2 inches, with chimera.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every purchase of \$7.50 and over:

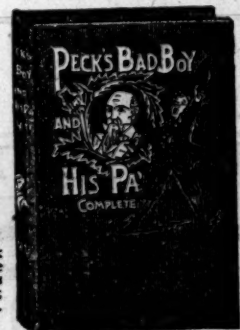


The favorite Cook Book; the most popular cook book known; elegantly bound; size 10 1/2 x 14 inches; containing 575 pages. Edited by Mrs. Grace Townsend.



Frank Fairweather's Fortunes; a book containing 375 pages; edited by True Williams; size 9 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches; elegantly bound.

Peck's Bad Boy and His Pa and Companion of Fun.



Edited by Geo. W. Peck of Wisconsin. One of the most popular funny books known, containing 322 pages; size, 9 1/2 x 14 inches; elegantly bound.



Beautiful Etchings.

Executed by artists of merited reputation; full size, 30x17 inches; artists proof and signed; 1 1/4-inch fine reeded hard-finished enamel molding.

A Lap Writing Desk.



Solid enamel, wood frame, covered with fine plush, soft top; opening at the proper slope for easy writing; superbly made in every detail; size 12 1/2 x 14 inches high.



A Fine Enamel Workbox.

9 1/2-inch mirror; containing 2500, 2500 and 4 inches high.

Each one of these presents worth at retail from \$1.75 to \$2.50 at retail.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every cash purchase of \$10 and over:



A genuine Etching, executed by artists of merited reputation; size, 20x20 inches; artists proof and signed; 3/4-inch fine reeded hard-finished enamel molding.



Very elegant Picture Album; cover with plush edges, silver-plated clasp; size 10 1/2 x 14 inches; high; openings for 32 cabinets.



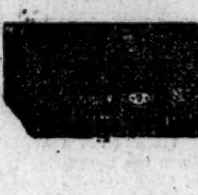
Silver-plated, bevel-plate mirror; 9 inches in diameter; fancy oriental design.



Gent's open-face Nickel Watch made by the Corning Watch Co. Stem winder; good time piece.



Silver-plated cup; a very nice new design.



A very handsome silver-lined imitation walnut Cigar Case; elegantly made and finished; size 9 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches.



An elegantly-bound book, entitled "Art, Society and Accomplishment"; edited by E. Barry Blackburn; contains 381 pages of most interesting matter; size of book 10 1/2 x 14 inches.



Young American Annual; edited by Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D.; containing 512 pages; size of book 10 1/2 x 14 inches; handsomely bound.

A Very Elegant Silver-plated Jewel Case.

With bevel edge, plate-glass top; silk lined; size 6 1/2 x 9 inches; this is a very handsome ornament.

City of Palaces.

A magnificent book, showing the wonders of the World's Fair; fullest and most choice selection of the scenes afforded.

Each one of these presents worth at retail from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every purchase of \$15 and over,



Silver Plated Candlestick.

A very handsome silver-plated, upright Candle stick, 7 inches high.

An Elegant Manicure Case,

Size 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, extension base; entire case covered with celluloid; silver clasp and edges, fine satin lining, containing 6 pieces.



Celluloid Jewel Case.

A handsome celluloid jewel case, richly ornamented, bright silver metal bands, handsome design on top; lined with fine satin, size 6 1/2 x 8 and 3 1/2 in. high.

Pastel Painting.

A handsome pastel painting; positively the finest of pastel work. Beautiful landscape views; size of picture 20 x 28 inches, 3-in. white and gold frame.



Silver-plated Glove Box.

A genuine silver-plated glove box, with French plate bevel edge top, satin lined; size 9 1/2 x 14 inches.

Each one of these presents worth at retail from \$3 to \$4.50.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every cash purchase of \$20 and over:



Handsome Engravings.

Size 20x20 inches; beautiful white and gold frame 3/4 in. wide; a variety of subjects.



Bureau French Plate Mirror; elegantly ornamented, fancy bevel edge; 15x10 inches; supported by silver-plated cast.



A Bronze Mantel Ornament,

Representing a cowboy on horseback; size 10x12 inches.



An elegant Celluloid Work Box, plush top, plush base, 7 pieces, 8 1/4-inch bevel-plate mirror, satin lined, 9 1/2 x 7 inches.



An elegantly-designed Silver-plated Sugar Bowl of the newest pattern.



Very handsome silver-plated Butter Dish, handsomely designed, and an ornament to any dining-room.



A highly-finished silver-plated cake basket, very nicely designed and of the newest pattern.



Elegant silver-plated pickle caster, of new pattern and late style.



An elegant silver-plated table centerpiece, with three bottles, very ornamental and of handsome design.

Each one of these presents worth at retail from \$4 to \$6.

Jacoby Bros. will present free with every cash purchase of \$30 and over,



An Elegant Parlor Clock,

Length of which is 16 inches, height 11 inches; illuminated dial, ornate trimmings.



An Elegant Oval Bureau Mirror.

silver plated, French plate, bevel edge; 12 inches in diameter, with two plush pin-cushions and needle case; solid case.

Each one of these presents worth at retail from \$5 to \$8.